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OFFICIAL TO VISIT SRV FOR TALKS ON CAMBODIA

OW070447 Tokyo KYODO in English 0438 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Vienna, May 7 KYODO -- A senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official will visit Hanoi soon in a move reflecting Japan's desire for a change in Vietnam's Kampuchean policy.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, who is here following the Bonn summit of seven industrially advanced nations, told newsmen Monday that Deputy Foreign Minister Shinichiro Asao will be sent to Hanoi. Abe said Asao may go to Hanoi before a meeting of foreign ministers from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and other countries July 11-12 in Kuala Lumpur. Asao's trip will come against a backdrop of Vietnam's successful drives against forces of Kampuchea's Coalition Government during the dry season early this year.

Another factor in his forthcoming visit is Abe's desire to normalize relations between Tokyo and Hanoi provided there is progress in efforts to settle the Kampuchean problem. Abe has said previously that Japan would normalize ties with Hanoi if Vietnam withdrew its troops from Kampuchea and also if a new Kampuchean government were set up by free elections. Hanoi sent its troops to Kampuchea in late 1978, toppled the government of Pol Pot and installed the regime of Heng Samrin.

Japan, along with ASEAN, recognizes the anti-Heng Samrin government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and established by Kampuchea's three coalition groups.

Asao's trip follows a visit to Tokyo by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in September last year. At that time the foreign ministers of the two nations conferred on the situation in Southeast Asia.

Asao's visit to Hanoi also appears to be a move mirroring Japan's hope to maintain bilateral dialogue and get Vietnamese understanding of the Japanese stance toward Vietnam. Asao is also likely to probe Vietnam's attitude toward the Kampuchean issue, particularly the question of Kampuchean representation in the United Nations, which is almost certain to become a major issue at the world body this fall. The United Nations has so far refused to admit Heng Samrin's regime, recognizing instead the Coalition Government headed by Sihanouk.

REPORTAGE ON NAKASONE AT BONN SUMMIT

For Tokyo and Western coverage of Prime Minister Nakasone's participation and statements at the Bonn economic summit, see the International Affairs section of the 6 May Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PRC'S HU YAOBANG VISITS SINUIJU 4-6 MAY

SK070345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA) -- Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, paid an unofficial visit to Sinuiju, a border city of Korea, over May 4-6, 1985, upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Hu Yaobang was accompanied by Comrade Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee; Comrade Zhu Qizhen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Xu Xin, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Comrade Zong Kewen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the DPRK.

Comrade Hu Yaobang arrived in Sinuiju, the Korean border city, on May 4 by special train. Comrade Kim Il-song accompanied by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces, cordially met him at Sinuiju railway station.

Also meeting the Chinese guests were Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kim Pyong-yul, member of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial Party Committee; Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-director of a department of the party Central Committee; and Comrade Sin In-ha, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to China.

Comrade Hu Yaobang and Chinese guests were warmly welcomed by tens of thousands of Sinuiju citizens at Sinuiju railway station. Comrade Hu Yaobang met Comrade Kim Il-song on May 4 at the guest house in Sinuiju.

Talks were held on May 5 and 6 between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Present at the talks were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-director of a department of the party Central Committee; and Comrade Sin In-ha, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC.

Present on the Chinese side were Comrade Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee; Comrade Zhu Qizhen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Xu Xin, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Comrade Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

The question of further developing friendly relations between the parties and peoples of Korea and China and a series of important matters of mutual concern were discussed at the talks and a complete identity of views was reached on all the questions discussed. The talks took place in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Comrade Kim Il-song hosted a banquet in honor of Comrade Hu Yaobang on May 4. Invited to the banquet were Comrade Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee; Comrade Zhu Qizhen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Xu Xin, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and Comrade Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea; and others.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade O Chir-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrades Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kim Pyong-yul, member of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial Party Committee; Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-director of a department of the party Central Committee; and Comrade Sin In-ha, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to China also attended. The banquet passed in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with fraternal friendship.

A music and dance performance was given on May 5 in honor of Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. After seeing the performance, Comrade Hu Yaobang mounted the stage, congratulated the actors and actresses on their successful performance and presented a floral basket to them. Comrade Kim Il-song gave a luncheon for Comrade Hu Yaobang on May 6.

Comrade Hu Yaobang left for home on May 6 after the successful conclusion of his unofficial visit to Korea. Comrade Kim Il-song, accompanied by the members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, came out to the railway station and cordially saw off Comrade General Secretary Hu Yaobang. Tens of thousands of citizens of Sinuiju, the border city, saw off the distinguished Chinese guests along the route and at the railway station.

O KUK-YOL LEADS MILITARY DELEGATION TO USSR

SK071049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA) -- A military delegation of the DPRK led by Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, left here Tuesday by plane to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

It was seen off at the airport by Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-minister of People's Armed Forces; Yi Won-kuk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Colonel General Cho Myong-nok, Major General Yi Hong-sun and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army. Soviet Ambassador to Korea N. Shubnikov and Military Attache of the Soviet Embassy G. Bulanov were present at the airport.

PAK SONG-CHOL LEADS PARTY, GOVERNMENT GROUP TO USSR

SK071105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1057 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA) -- A party and Government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, left Pyongyang today by air to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

It was seen off at the airport by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, Ko Chong-sik, minister of natural resources development, Kwon Min-chon, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, Yi Won-kuk, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other personages concerned. Present there were Soviet Ambassador N. Shubnikov and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS KARL MARX BIRTHDAY

SK051050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA) -- NONDONG SINMUN today dedicates an editorial article to the 167th birth anniversary of Karl Marx, the great leader of the world working class and the founder of scientific communist theory. A distinguished thinker and theoretician and a great revolutionary, Karl Marx made an outstanding contribution to the cause of human liberation, the article notes, and says:

Marx, who was active in the period when capitalism developed and the working class emerged in the arena of the history as an independent political force to prepare for the revolution, fathered Marxism on the basis of an analysis of social relations in those days. This was Marx's greatest achievement for mankind.

The founding of Marxism was a death knell of capitalist society and a historic event of epochal significance in the development of the revolutionary struggle of the working class. With the founding of Marxism the working class and other toiling masses dynamically turned out to the revolutionary struggle for socialism and communism, full of hope and confidence, having their scientific world outlook. Marx provided the working class and other exploited working people with a weapon for their liberation struggle at the dawn of the proletarian revolution, and paved the way for it by personally taking part in their revolutionary activity.

After the death of Marx, Engels, succeeding to the cause of Marx, played a decisive role in advancing the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

Over a century since the founding of the scientific communist theory by Marx, mankind has waged a consistent struggle for the building of an ideal communist society. Today communism has been put on the order of the day in history as a realistic task, not a desire to be realised in the distant future.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who embarked upon the revolution in his early years founded the immortal chuche idea in the course of paving the road of the revolution by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of our country, and thus brought the revolutionary struggle of peoples in our time to a new higher stage. The article continues:

An important task confronting the working class in carrying out its revolutionary cause at the present time is to oppose imperialism and accelerate the realization of global independence.

Our party and people will, in the future, too, as in the past, make dynamic efforts to bring earlier the bright future of communism and win the victory of the Korean and the world revolution in firm unity with the socialist countries, the world working people, the peoples of non-aligned countries and all other progressive people of the world.

KPA ENSEMBLE'S BEIJING PREMIERE REPORTED

SK050923 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0901 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Beijing May 3 (KCNA) -- The song and dance ensemble of the Korean People's Army on a visit to China gave its premiere at the theatre of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in Beijing on May 3.

Appreciating the performance together with many working people of various strata were Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and permanent vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, Yang Dezhi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Yu Qiuli, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and director of the General Political Department of the CPLA, Hong Xuezhi, deputy secretary general of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and director of the General Logistics Department of the CPLA, and other leading officials concerned.

Prior to the performance, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli and Hong Xuezhi met leading personnel and principal actors and actresses of the KPA song and dance ensemble. Then, a meeting was held in welcome of the ensemble's visit to China. Speeches were made at the meeting, at which silk banners symbolic of the indestructible friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples and Armies were exchanged.

The performance that began with the chorus "Song of General Kim Il-song" was acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic value and excellent technique. Yang Shangkun and other Chinese leading cadres mounted the stage and congratulated the Korean artistes for their successful performance.

VISITING UKRAINIAN PEOPLE'S CHORUS FETED

SK050906 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0845 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of Culture and Art arranged a banquet at the Ongnyu restaurant on the evening of May 4 in honor of the visiting Ukrainian People's Chorus of the Soviet Union. Invited there were the members of the Ukrainian State Academic Merited People's Chorus named after "G.G. Verevka" of the Soviet Union led by L.F. Budzhishen and Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov.

Kim Yong-chae, minister of post and tele communications and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and art, O Kil-pang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, and other officials concerned and artistes in the city were present at the banquet. Speeches were made at the banquet, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

VRPR ON GUARANTEED FREEDOM TO DISCUSS UNIFICATION

SK040742 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Various circles have expressed full support for the recent struggle by Seoul National University students calling for a guarantee of freedom to discuss unification.

A certain Chong, a Seoul National University professor, said: While conducting a demonstration opposing in-barracks training at frontline units, students demanded a guarantee of freedom to discuss unification. This is a warning to the authorities. The authorities should not monopolize discussion of unification. Unification itself is an issue which should be decided by all the people of the nation because unification is a national issue.

The participation of all the masses in the discussion of unification is their rightful duty. The authorities must have an ulterior motive considering the fact that only they talk about unification in this way or that way after monopolizing discussion of it. I think that the authorities shun unification in order to perpetuate division as requested by the United States, to pursue their own interest, and to realize their ambition to stay in power. The students' demand is just and discussion of unification should be guaranteed.

A dismissed reporter in Seoul said: The Seoul National University students' demand for a guarantee of freedom to discuss unification is just and the call of the times. Before long, North-South economic talks will be held and North South Red Cross talks will also be held alternately in Seoul and Pyongyang. The North even proposed North-South parliamentary talks. Everybody knows that North-South dialogue is necessary for unification. At a time when dialogue for national unification is being held, the participation of all the people of the nation in discussion about unification is not only their duty but also their right. It is groundless and unreasonable for the authorities to monopolize discussion of unification. [The people] must wage a stubborn struggle to obtain the freedom to discuss unification.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORTATION SECTOR REPORTED

SK021037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 2 (KCNA) -- The volume of transport is steadily increasing in Korea. In 1984, compared with 1977, the railway freight transport grew 1.8 times, auto transport 2.2 times and ship freight transport 2.8 times.

Last year the roadbed project of the northern railway under construction was carried out more than 80 percent and railway lines in more than 80 km sections including the Rajin-Tumangang section were switched over to electric traction in the domain of railway transport. In particular, the Pyongyang railway administration carried out the electrification of 15 railway compound shunting lines and wound up the automation of the Pyongyang-Sinsongchon section in the main. Today the proportion of traction by electric locomotives in the railway transport reached 88.3 percent.

Concentrated freight stations and freight dumping grounds with modern loading and unloading equipment have been built in various places including Kowon and Manpo. This year double track projects will be conducted in railway sections where traffic is heavy, such as the Kanri-Sinryonpo, Yangdok-Kowon and Kowon-Hamhung sections.

Land and marine transport is also developing. Trunk roads including those between Sinanju and Sinuiju, Wonsan and Kumgangsan and industrial, field and forestry roads are under construction in a prospective way. The production of automobiles grew 120 percent last year as against 7 years before. 20,000 ton, 14,000 ton and many other large cargo ships are being built at shipyards in Nampo, Chongjin, Wonsan and other places.

Ports have been further modernized. The capacity of Nampo, Chongjin, Hungnam, Haeju and Songrim ports and various other ports has been expanded and modern loading and unloading equipment has been replenished on a large scale with the result that their passing capacity has been markedly enlarged in recent years. In particular, the transport capacity of trading fleets has grown more than 17 times over the last 10 odd years.

EFFORTS, SUCCESSES IN MINING INDUSTRY REPORTED

SK031012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 3 (KCNA) -- The Korean working people are engaged in a high-pitched drive to greet as a grand festival of victors the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea that fall respectively on August 15 and October 10 this year.

What draws particular attention here is successes achieved by the working people in mining industry.

The coal and ore production assignments for April were creditably carried out by the workers of the Anju District coal mining complex, the Komdok general mining enterprise, the Hyesan district mining complex and the Musan mine, the main mining bases. The Anju district coal mining complex beat its coal targets at 100 percent and capital tunnelling target at 105 percent as of April 29.

The daily coal output at the complex now is 1.5 times that in the same period last year. Hundreds of miners have already overfulfilled their first half-year commitments of this year's coal production plan far greater than last year's.

The Komdok general mining enterprise topped its ore production plan for April after its first quarterly assignments of the yearly plan, which is 30 percent higher than the record of its peak year. Its ore output is more than double that in the corresponding period last year. The Musan mine lifted the daily average output of headings by over 1,000 tons compared with March to overfulfill its April plan.

In this period the miners there gave precedence to earth-scraping and secured sufficient cutting faces through continuous blasts of several hundreds of thousand of ton scale.

Big progress in ore production has been reported from the Hyesan District mining complex which has secured 1.5 times as many promising cutting sites as in the same period last year. The August mine under the complex emerged first in the complex in carrying out its April ore production plan by raising by far the tunnelling and ore cutting results as against the comparable period last year.

The Tokchon, Kaechon and Sunchon District coal mining complexes are overfulfilling their daily assignments.

NORTH'S USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS SAID LIKELY

SK070140 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 May 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Washington (Special) -- Top military officers of Korea and the United States shared the view Monday that north Korea would be likely to use chemical weapons against south Korea forces during the early stages of a war on the peninsula.

Meeting at the Pentagon for the 7th Military Committee Meeting (MCM), chairman of the Korean Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Yi Ki-paek and his U.S. counterpart, Gen John Vessey Jr., also agreed that both nations should seek "multifaceted measures" to improve the defense capability of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command against possible use of chemical weapons by north Korea. The meeting was held on the eve of the 17th ROK-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting scheduled for today and tomorrow.

MCM was established in 1978 to provide strategic guidance to the binational command based in Seoul. It holds annual plenary sessions alternately in Korea and the United States. Gen. Yi headed a 10-member delegation to the meeting while Gen. Vessey led the same number of U.S. delegates.

"Both sides shared the view that it is quite likely north Korea would use its chemical weapons in view of Pyongyang's current war tactics," said a high-ranking official as he left the meeting. He said participants had pointed out that north Korea has stockpiled "a considerable amount of chemical weapons" and that it also has the ability to produce such weapons on its own.

The participants received this information from Korean and American military intelligence experts who have conducted an in-depth study on north Korea's chemical warfare tactics, the official said. He revealed the delegates also agreed to take combined "retaliatory action" against north Korea should it launch armed provocations, including terrorist attacks, against the south in a bid to sabotage the Asian Games next year or the Olympics in 1988.

They also maintained that Pyongyang's purchase of 87 U.S. -built helicopters poses a major threat to the security of south Korea. Gen. Yi noted that the illegal purchase of over 80 Hughes helicopters by north Korea constitutes "a decisive danger" to Korean and U.S. forces should north Korea use them for either regular or irregular warfare. To help cope with the danger stemming from the sales of the American helicopters to north Korea, both sides agreed to render their full cooperation to take effective countermeasures. The measures discussed include the deployment of ground-to-air missiles in Seoul and its adjoining areas, informed sources here said.

The same sources said the participants also agreed to take various measures aimed at helping prevent north Korea from acquiring spare parts and other equipment for maintaining the helicopters. They pointed out that Pyongyang recently established five mechanized corps plus an artillery corps and redeployed them close to the Demilitarized Zone. The Communists have also been building a number of underground troop-staging areas near the DMZ.

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN SEOUL 6 May

SK060831 Seoul YONHAP in English 0828 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 6 (YONHAP) -- President Mohammad Ziaul Haq of Pakistan arrived here Monday afternoon to begin his five-day state visit of South Korea at the invitation of President Chon Tu-hwan.

Ziaul Haq, accompanied by his wife and a 79-member entourage, was greeted by President Chon at the Kimpo International Airport where an early summer drizzle was falling.

The Pakistani president will hold two rounds of summit meetings with Chon to discuss matters of mutual interest and ways of promoting friendly and cooperative relations in the political, economic and diplomatic fields. The summit talks will focus on the situation on the Korean peninsula, including inter-Korean relations, and cooperation with Third World nations.

Ziaul Haq, the first Pakistani head of state to visit South Korea, will also make inspection tours of industrial facilities, including the Pohang iron and steel mill, the Daewoo shipyard and the Samsung electronics factory. He is also scheduled to visit the Saemaul Undong (New Community Movement) headquarters, the Chamsil Olympic Stadium and an Islamic mosque in Seoul. During his visit, Korea and Pakistan are expected to conclude a bilateral agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation, as well as a cultural agreement.

KOREA TIMES Views Visit

SK070147 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 May 85 p 5

[Editorial: "President Zia's Visit"]

[Text] The five-day tour here by Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq is meaningful not only because it is the first official visit ever made by a Pakistani head of state to the Republic of Korea, but also for its tangible effect expected in upgrading binational relations in various fields, hopefully setting a model case of South-South cooperation between developing countries.

Despite the differing historical and cultural backgrounds and the geographical distance separating them, the two countries share many common national attributes. Besides being Asian nations each occupying a highly strategic location, both countries are vigorously engaged in their respective tasks of nation-building, ranging from safeguarding firm national security and stable peace to consolidating national unity and accelerating economic development.

What is more, there are enormous potentials for the two countries to gain from an extensive sharing of their resources, human and natural, and particularly the experiences they each gained in pursuing socioeconomic progress. In specific terms, stepped-up economic cooperation would be essential in serving the mutual interests, covering among other things joint ventures and technology transfer as well as trade.

Another sector of cooperation can be found in diplomacy and in managing international situations. For one thing, the two countries stand against the Soviet expansionism, which is well illustrated by the Russian occupation of Afghanistan, posing a security threat to Pakistan along with the considerable burden of caring [as received] Afghan refugees. Seoul is taking part in an international drive to help the Afghan refugees with an annual aid. On the other hand, Pakistan, being a leader of the Nonaligned Movement, is expected to help South Korea in its efforts to develop closer relations with nonaligned nations -- and for that matter with China,

President Zia's visit here is sure to better Pakistan's understanding of realistic circumstances on the divided Korean peninsula, since he made a tour to North Korea in late 1982 and thus now has an opportunity to make a personal assessment as to which part of Korea is the more dependable and prosperous partner for his own nation's progress.

With these expectations attached to his state visit to Seoul, the Pakistani president's meetings with Korean government leaders, including two rounds of summit talks with President Chon Tu-hwan, and with local business leaders together with his observation tour through industrial facilities are indeed hoped to mark a milestone in strengthening friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

It is also hoped that the visiting president and his party will find the tour here most enjoyable and moreover fruitful.

ROK-JAPAN COOPERATION COUNCIL MEETS IN SEOUL

SK070135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 May 85 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday called for further efforts to strengthen cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Japan, saying that harmonious relations between them contribute to maintaining peace and prosperity for the world as well as for Northeast Asia.

In a message to the 23rd joint meeting of the Korea-Japan Cooperation Council, President Chon called on the two peoples to try to better understand and respect each other in order to solidify the present friendly relations. The message was read by Prime Minister No Sin-yong.

The two-day council meeting opened at the Seoul Hilton International with 72 Korean and 31 Japanese members attending. Sin Hyon-hwak Seoul-side chairman of the bilateral council, is leading the Korean delegation and Nobusuke Kishi heads the Japanese delegation.

President Chon said the two neighboring countries have opened a new chapter in their history with the exchange of visits by their respective heads of state in 1983 and 1984, thus having established relations as equal partners. "I believe these amicable relations will help promote prosperity not only for the two countries but also for the region and the world," the President said in his message. Chon expressed his hope that the council will play a leading role in helping to strengthen the already friendly relations.

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone also sent a message to the meeting, asking for continued cooperative relations between the two neighbors. In the message read by Japanese Amb. Kiyohisa Mikanagi, Prime Minister Nakasone said he expected the two governments to expand their official as well as civilian activities to further promote harmonious relations. He added that President Chon's recent visit to the United States has contributed to enhancing Korea's national prestige.

Chairman Sin Hyon-hwak of the Korean side also called on the participants to strive for a further improvement in cooperative relations between the two countries. "This year marks the 20th anniversary of the normalization of Korea-Japan relations. It would be meaningful for us to look back over past relations and discuss measures to promote cooperation in the future," Sin said in his opening address.

Leaders of the three major political parties -- No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party; Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party; and Yi Man-sop, president of the minor opposition Korea National Party -- all delivered congratulatory speeches. Following the opening ceremony, six Korean and Japanese delegates addressed the session on Korean-Japanese relations.

Today the participants will discuss security issues in Northeast Asia, including the Korean peninsula, and ways to expand Korea-Japan economic and technological cooperation. The two sides will issue a joint statement at the end of the meeting.

ROK PROPOSES MEETING WITH JAPAN ON FINGERPRINTING

SK040253 Seoul YONHAP in English 0144 GMT 4 May 85

[Excerpt] Seoul, May 4 (YONHAP) -- South Korea has proposed to Japan to hold a working-level meeting this month either in Seoul or Tokyo to discuss the long pending abolition of Japan's fingerprinting requirement on Koreans living in Japan, a Foreign Ministry source said Saturday.

In the proposed meeting between directors-general of Asian affairs at the Foreign Ministries of the two countries, South Korea will call on Japan to take a sincere action on the issue to ward off a possible diplomatic friction between the two countries, the source said.

Beginning in July, 370,000 of aliens living in Japan are required to renew their registrations, and they include 340,000 Koreans. More than 670,000 Koreans are now living in Japan, the majority of whom are descendants of those brought to Japan for forced labor during the World War II. Korea was under the Japanese colonial rule from 1910 through 1945.

The source said, "No progress have been made for the fingerprinting issue due to Japan's insincere attitude although the issues relating to the improvement of legal status and treatment of Korean residents in Japan were mentioned in the joint communique issued at the end of President Chon Tu-hwan's state visit to Tokyo last year." "Japan should be held absolutely responsible for a possible schism in the friendly relations between Korea and Japan resulting from an organized boycott drive Koreans living there are expected to launch in July and August when the renewal of aliens' registration reaches a peak," the source said.

ASSEMBLY OPENING TENTATIVELY SET FOR 13 MAY

SK071005 Seoul YONHAP in English 0959 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP) -- Floor leaders of South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and the leading opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) Tuesday reached a tentative agreement to open the recently elected National Assembly on Monday (May 13).

In a joint statement issued after a two-and-a-half-hour meeting, the two floor leaders said "being aware of the importance of the issues to political stability and parliamentary politics, will make joint efforts to resolve all the pending political issues between the ruling and opposition camps, including problems concerning public welfare, amnesty, and restoration of civil rights, with the opening of the National Assembly."

In particular, they agreed to "recommend jointly that the authorities concerned deal in a positive manner with the projected release of (political) prisoners in consideration of the reality of the issue and the situation of their families and their own futures."

DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan told reporters that deputy floor leaders of the two parties will discuss the length, schedule and other details concerning the opening session until Friday, when the two parties plan to officially notice the opening of the National Assembly. [sentence as received]

The DJP and NKDP are expected to agree on a 25-day length for the opening session -- midway between the lengths proposed earlier by the two parties, political sources said.

BATMONH, SODNOM GREET SRV LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

OWO61037 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1414 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Comrades J. Batmonh and D. Sodnom have sent the Vietnamese leaders a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the complete victory in the war of resistance for the liberation of the homeland and against U.S. imperialism.

The telegram says: Complete liberation of the southern part of Vietnam as a result of the victory over the U.S. aggressors and their minions established favorable conditions for the formation of a united, independent Vietnam and for completing the socialist revolution throughout the country and the country's successful progress along the course of socialist construction. The completion of state reunification for Vietnam and the emergence of the LPDR and the PRK were not only major victories in the life of the fraternal countries of Indochina, but also a significant contribution to strengthening the cause of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia and in the whole world.

The remarkable victory of Vietnam was also a common victory for the socialist countries and all anti-imperialist and progressive forces of the world, which had always been supportive of the heroic Vietnamese people in their struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and its accomplices.

The Mongolian people sincerely rejoice that the industrious Vietnamese people, under the experienced leadership of the CPV and supported by international assistance and the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries, are achieving new remarkable successes in the building of socialism in their country and in their struggle to safeguard their revolutionary conquests from encroachments by foreign forces.

The telegram says: We note with profound satisfaction that the relations of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the MPRP and the CPV, between our countries and peoples, are growing and strengthening every day for the benefit of the Mongolian and Vietnamese people and in the interest of strengthening the cause of peace and socialism.

We express firm confidence that the friendly relations between the MPR and SRV will continue to develop and strengthen steadily on the basis of the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in the common interest of securing durable peace in Asia and the whole world.

The telegram says: On this notable day, from the bottom of our hearts we wish you, dear comrades and all the working people of Vietnam, new successes in the fulfillment of the resolutions of the Fifth CPV Congress, directed at the continued progress of the country along the path of socialist construction, and in the struggle for peace and international security.

BATMONH ATTENDS ULAANBAATAR MAY DAY PARADE

OWO61031 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1330 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 May (MONTSAME) -- A mass demonstration of working people of the Mongolian capital, devoted to the international day of working people's solidarity, 1 May was held here today in the D. Sukhe Bator Square. Party and state leaders of the MPR led by Comrades J. Batmonh and D. Sodnom were on the rostrum of the tomb of D. Sukhe Bator and H. Choybalsan.

On this day the working people of Ulaanbaatar again expressed their support for the working people of the world. The demonstration turned into a bright manifestation of cohesion of the Mongolian people around the MPRP and of loyalty to the cause of peace and socialism.

Workers and specialists of the fraternal socialist countries participating directly in the construction of a new life in Mongolia took part in the demonstration.

ALTANGEREL MARKS ULAANBAATAR PARTY ANNIVERSARY

OW030825 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1345 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Apr (MONTSAME) -- The most important stages of development of the MPRP -- the militant vanguard of the Mongolian people -- have found their reflection in the 60-year history of the Ulaanbaatar City Party Committee, said B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City Party Committee. He made these remarks in his address today at the solemn meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Ulaanbaatar city party organization.

The communists of the capital have always been in the vanguard of the Mongolian people's ranks during the years of struggle for independence, establishment of people's rule, repulsion of the aggression by invaders, as well as during the period of peaceful labor. The Ulaanbaatar City Party Committee is the most senior and largest militant detachment of the MPRP. More than 28,000 communists are now united in its ranks. They were the initiators of many patriotic initiatives and undertakings, directed at the implementation of the MPRP program directives and the building of socialism in the MPR.

The 60th anniversary of the city committee of the capital is being marked in the country as a major occasion of all the working people of the MPR.

MPR, ROMANIA EXCHANGE MESSAGES ON ANNIVERSARY

OW010803 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1709 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, April 30 (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren and his Romanian counterpart Andrei exchanged messages of congratulations on the 30 anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Mongolian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Emphasizing the steady development of relations between the two countries, the ministers expressed confidence that these relations would expand in conformity with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries and for the good of the Mongolian and Romanian peoples in the interests of peace and socialism.

TSEBEGMID ATTENDS JAPANESE ENVOY'S RECEPTION

OW061033 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1349 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Yasuhiro Ota, Japanese ambassador to the MPR, held a reception today on the occasion of Japan's national day.

D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and D. Yondon, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the MPR, and other officials were present at the reception.

PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ ARRIVES ON STATE VISIT

Welcomed at Airport

BK041444 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 May 85

[Excerpts] At the invitation of U San Yu, president and State Council chairman of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, his wife, and his delegation arrived this afternoon by special plane to pay a 3-day state visit to Burma.

The visiting president, his wife, and delegation were welcomed at Rangoon airport by U San Yu, president and State Council chairman, and his wife; U Aye Ko, State Council secretary, and his wife; U Sein Lwin, State Council member, and his wife; U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister; U Tin Aung Hein, chairman of the Council of People's Justices; U Myint Maung, chairman of the Council of People's Attorneys; U Ohn Tin, chairman of the Council of People's Inspectors, and his wife; U Chit Hlaing, foreign minister; U Tint Swe, minister of Industry-I, and his wife; U Khin Maung Gyi, minister of trade, and his wife; Colonel Thura Tin Pe, Rangoon city mayor, and his wife; ambassadors and wives led by Mr Constante Ma Cruz, dean of the diplomatic corps and Philippine ambassador to Burma, and his wife; U Than Tun, Burmese ambassador-designate to Pakistan, and his wife; Mr Afzal Mahmud, Pakistan ambassador to Burma and his wife; and embassy staff; and senior diplomats stationed in Rangoon.

The special plane carrying the Pakistan president, his wife, and delegation landed at Rangoon airport at 1530. The Pakistan ambassador and Director General U Aung Thant of the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department boarded the plane to welcome the visiting president, his wife, and delegation. As the visiting president and his wife descended from the plane, a 21-gun salute was fired. The visiting president and his wife were then greeted by President U San Yu and his wife.

Next, the visiting president, his wife, and delegation, accompanied by the president and his wife, left in a motorcade for the state guesthouse. En route, they were welcomed by students, Lanzin youths, and working people who shouted slogans.

The Pakistan president is accompanied by a 24-member delegation and 24 journalists. The delegation includes Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, foreign minister; Salim Saifullah Khan, oil and commerce minister; Mr Hamid D. Habib, chairman of the Exports Promotion Bureau; M.A. Kazi, science and technology adviser to the president; and retired Lieutenant General Said Qadir.

Calls on President San Yu

BK041537 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan called on U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and chairman of the State Council, at 1730 today at the Presidential House on Ahlone Road.

Present at the meeting with President U San Yu were U Aye Ko, State Council secretary; U Sein Lwin, State Council member; U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister; U Chit Hlaing, foreign minister; U Than Tun, Burmese ambassador-designate to Pakistan; Colonel Aung Myint Baw, director general of the Office of the President; and U Aung Thant, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department.

Present with President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq were Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, foreign minister; Salim Saifullah Khan, oil and commerce minister; M.A. Kazi, science and technology adviser to the president; Abdul Sattar, joint secretary of the Foreign Affairs Department; Jamal Ahmad Khan, senior official from the Protocol Department; and Afzal Mahmud, Pakistan Ambassador to Burma.

San Yu Hosts Banquet

BK041535 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] U San Yu, president and chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, and his wife hosted a banquet in honor of President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and his wife at 1930 this evening in the reception hall in the People's Assembly compound.

The banquet was attended by State Council members and their wives led by State Council Secretary U Aye Ko; members of the Council of Ministers led by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha; Chairman U Tin Aung Hein of the Council of People's Justices and members; Chairman U Myint Maung of the Council of People's Attorneys and members; Chairman U Ohn Tin of the Council of People's Inspectors, his wife, and members; deputy ministers; Rangoon City Mayor Colonel Thura Tin Pe; Burmese Ambassador-designate to Pakistan U Than Tun and his wife; Constante Ma Cruz, dean of the diplomatic corps and Philippine ambassador to Burma, and his wife; Pakistan Ambassador to Burma Afzal Mahmud and his wife; vice chiefs of staff; and military and civil officials.

President U San Yu first delivered a speech at the banquet and proposed a toast. After the president delivered his speech, the state military band played the national anthem of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Next, Pakistan President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq delivered a speech and proposed a toast. At the end of the speech by the visiting president, the State Military Band played the national anthem of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

Before the dinner, the modern music troupe of the Burma Broadcasting Service entertained the guests. During the dinner, the guests were entertained with classical music by the Fine Arts Department. A dance show was presented in the Thabin Hall in the People's Assembly compound after the dinner.

Zia on International Issues

BK050904 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has said a settlement of the Afghanistan question can be reached if a commitment is forthcoming for the withdrawal of foreign forces from that country within a reasonable time frame. He was replying to the speech by President U San Yu of Burma at the banquet hosted by him in honor of the Pakistan president at the People's Congress Hall in Rangoon tonight.

He said the United Nation's General Assembly had, by an overwhelming majority, endorsed the principles that provide a basis for a settlement of the question, and Pakistan had extended its full cooperation in negotiations held under the intermediary of the UN secretary general. He said foreign military intervention in Afghanistan had brought untold sufferings to the Afghan people, disturbed international relations, and posed threat to regional security. The presence of about 150,000 foreign troops in Afghanistan was surely a cause of anxiety. Besides, nearly 3 million refugees had been forced to leave their homes and had taken refuge in Pakistan, which is a colossal human tragedy.

The president expressed Pakistan's admiration and gratitude to the Government and people of Burma for their support to the resolution ever since the matter was raised in the UN General Assembly.

The president also referred to the Kampuchean problem, Pakistan's relations with India, the Iran-Iraq war, and the Middle East. He called for an urgent political settlement of the Kampuchean problem based on the withdrawal of forces.

Turning to bilateral relations, he said there has been no diminishing in Pak-Burma relations, although there has been a long interval in the exchange of high-level visits. He said relations between the two countries are wholly free of friction or disagreement. Both sides are keen to promote bilateral contacts and exchanges. He said he has no doubt that their talks will make a concrete contribution to the realization of this objective.

Earlier, the Burmese president, U San Yu, in his speech expressed the hope that with the visit of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq the already close ties between Burma and Pakistan will be further strengthened.

San Yu, Zia Hold Meeting

BK050740 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] U San Yu, president and State Council chairman of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB], and General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan who is currently on a visit to the SRUB, held a meeting at 0900 today in the State Council Chamber on the People's Assembly premises.

Present at the talks were U Aye Ko, State Council secretary; U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister; U Chit Hlaing minister for foreign affairs; U Tint Swe, minister for Industry-I; U Khin Maung Gyi, minister for trade; U Than Tun, Burmese ambassador to Pakistan; Colonel Aung Myint Baw, director general of the President's Office; and U Thein Han and U Aung Thant, directors general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Present together with President Ziaul Haq were Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, minister of foreign affairs; Salim Saifullah Khan, oil and commerce minister; Hamid D. Habib, chairman of the Export Promotion Bureau; Mr M.A. Kazi, presidential adviser on science and technology; Lieutenant General Said Qadir, retired; (Mahfuz Nadir Noor), cultural secretary; Abdul Sattar, additional foreign secretary; Afzal Mahmud, Pakistani ambassador to Burma; and (Gul Hamid), director general of the Foreign Office.

Details of Talks

BK051644 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Detailed talks on bilateral matters and regional and international issues were held between President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Burmese President U San Yu in Rangoon today. The talks, which lasted for 90 minutes, were held in an extremely friendly atmosphere. On the occasion, the Pakistani president thanked Burma for its principled stand in favor of Pakistan and on a political settlement of the Afghanistan issue. Special emphasis was laid on promoting bilateral relations during the talks.

On international affairs, the two countries stressed the supremacy of the principles of right and justice in international relations. The Burmese president particularly stressed the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of countries.

The Pakistani president briefed his host on the background of the Afghanistan problem and the current situation of the talks on the issue being held under the auspices of the UN secretary general's personal representative. He emphasized that Pakistan is making efforts for a settlement based on the principles of the relevant UN resolutions. On the Afghanistan and Cambodian issues, the two heads of state stressed the need for the withdrawal of foreign troops from these countries. The Pakistani president expressed deep concern over the continuing hostilities between Iran and Iraq, which are causing heavy loss of lives and property. The two leaders said that a peaceful solution to this issue should be sought. The world economic situation, particularly its adverse effects on developing countries, was also reviewed, and it was noted that the trade situation for the developing countries is continuing to deteriorate.

The Burmese president briefed his Pakistani counterpart on the Burmese Government's efforts to stabilize his country's independence and sovereignty and to accelerate the pace of development. The Pakistani president appreciated the Burmese Government's successes. On bilateral relations, the two sides acknowledged that the two countries should establish the closest relations in economic and trade sectors for their mutual benefit. It was decided that the commerce ministers of the two countries should meet immediately after this high-level talk. Later, the two commerce ministers talked for 1 hour. They identified the sectors where increasing trade will benefit both countries. They also agreed to exchange delegations to accomplish this specific aspect of bilateral relations. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq invited the Burmese prime minister to visit Pakistan, while the Burmese prime minister invited his Pakistani counterpart to visit Burma.

Radio Pakistan correspondent Nisar Ahmad Sheikh, who is accompanying the president to dispatch reports on the president's tour, has learned that the president has offered to cooperate with Burma in various fields, especially setting up a sugar mill there. Talks between the two countries on Pakistan's supplying a sugar mill plant will be held soon. Pakistan has also offered to admit Burmese students and scholars to various Pakistani institutions of higher education. The foreign minister, commerce minister, chairman of the Export Promotion Bureau, adviser on science and technology, and senior officials assisted the Pakistani president at the talks. The Burmese president was assisted by the prime minister, foreign minister, commerce and industries ministers, and the secretary general of the Burmese Socialist Program Party among others.

Zia Gives Banquet

BK051544 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 May 85

[Excerpt] General Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan who is on a visit to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB], and Madame Ziaul Haq today gave a return banquet to SRUB President and Madame U San Yu at the reception hall on the premises of the People's Assembly at 1930 today.

Present at the banquet were State Council members and their wives headed by U Aye Ko, State Council secretary; U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister, and ministers; U Tin Aung Hein, chairman of the Council of People's Justices, and council members; U Myint Maung, chairman of the Council of People's Attorneys, and council members; U Ohn Tin, chairman of the Council of People's Inspectors, his wife, and council members; deputy ministers; Colonel Thura Tin Pe, mayor of Rangoon city; U Than Tun, Burmese ambassador to Pakistan, and his wife; Constante Ma Cruz, dean of the diplomatic corps and Philippine ambassador, and his wife; Mr Afzal Mahmud, Pakistani ambassador to Burma, and his wife; vice chiefs of staff; and personnel from military and civilian circles.

Zia Calls Talks 'Fruitful'

BK060659 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] The president has reiterated that the fruitful discussions he had with President U San Yu as unmistakably concerned their views on issues of common concern and highlighted their mutual desire to further strengthen and deepen the cooperation between them. He was speaking at a return banquet given by him in honor of the Burmese president at the People's Congress Hall in Rangoon tonight. He asked his distinguished host to convey to the people of Burma, particularly children, his best wishes and affection for braving the worst weather to accord him a very warm welcome.

President U San Yu in reply said the exchange of views between them were characterized by goodwill and friendship. They respected the close and cordial relations existing between the two countries. He said he sincerely believes that the mutual understanding and friendship will usher in a new era of closer cooperation between the two countries. He asked the president to convey best wishes of the Burmese people to the people of Pakistan. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq will leave Rangoon tomorrow morning for Seoul on a 4-day visit to the Republic of Korea.

Zia Departs; Communique Issued

BK060708 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 6 May 85

[Excerpts] General Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, who on 4 May began a 3-day visit to Burma at the invitation of U San Yu, president and State Council Chairman of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma; Madame Ziaul Haq; and a delegation left Rangoon airport on a special flight at 0900 today.

The visiting president, his wife, and delegation were seen off at the airport by U San Yu, president and State Council chairman, and his wife; U Aye Ko, State Council secretary, and his wife; U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister; U Tin Aung Hein, chairman of the Council of People's Justices; U Myint Maung, chairman of the Council of People's Attorneys; U Ohn Tin, chairman of the Council of People's Inspectors, and his wife; U Chit Hlaing, minister for foreign affairs; U Tint Swe, minister for Industry-I, and his wife; U Khin Maung Gyi, trade minister, and his wife; Colonel Thura Tin Pe, mayor of Rangoon city, and his wife; Mr Constante Ma Cruz, dean of the diplomatic corps and Philippine ambassador to Burma, ambassadors, and their wives; U Than Tun, Burmese ambassador to Pakistan, and his wife; Mr Afzal Mahmud, Pakistani ambassador to Burma, his wife, and staff members of his embassy; and heads of diplomatic corps in Burma. A joint communique was issued by President U San Yu and President General Ziaul Haq on the visit to Burma by the Pakistani president, his wife, and delegation from 4 to 6 May.

Sends Message to San Yu

BK061612 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 6 May 85

[Excerpts] The president was accorded a warm send-off when he left Rangoon this morning following a 2-day visit to Burma. The president, in a message from his aircraft, said he attaches great importance to the talks which he had with the Burmese president on further improving relations between the two countries and on the regional and international situation. He expressed the confidence that his visit will further stabilize the existing friendly and cooperative ties between the two countries. The president during his flight over Chinese territory, sent a message of cordiality and good wishes to Chinese President Li Xiannian and said that he highly values the close, friendly, and useful relations between Pakistan and China.

PHNOM PENH MEDIA HAIL SRV 30 APRIL VICTORY

BK040548 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1133 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 3 -- The weekly KAMPUCHEA in an editorial in the latest issue on the 10th anniversary of the Vietnamese people's victory over the U.S. aggressors (April 30), hailed the Vietnamese people and Army for their heroism in the struggle against U.S. aggressors for independence, freedom and reunification of their homeland.

That victory, underlined the paper, resulted from the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, an authentic Marxist-Leninist party founded by the late President Ho Chi Minh. It was also a victory resulting from the traditional militant solidarity of the three Indochinese countries. The victory on April 30, 1975 in Kampuchea and that on December 2nd in Laos in the same year foiled all the plans of American neo-colonialism in Southeast Asia and gave a strong impulsion to the national liberation movement of oppressed nations and at the same time to the development of socialism in the world.

The paper highlighted the efforts of the Vietnamese people in abolishing heavy consequences left by colonialism and imperialism, and in carrying out their two strategic revolutionary tasks of building and defending their socialist country as well as in fulfilling their proletarian internationalist duty towards the cause of the Kampuchean revolution.

For its part the Army paper said that the April 30 victory had greatly contributed to the cause of the world people's struggle for independence and freedom, and at the same time it was a strong warning to imperialism against its oppression of other nations which wish to embark on the path of independence and social progress. The paper on this occasion devoted two full pages to an article, richly illustrated with photos, exalting the military exploits of the Vietnamese people and Army on different battlefields against the American aggressors and their puppet Saigon regime.

Also on the occasion radio "Voice of the Kampuchean People" had an editorial underlining that the victory on April 30, 1975 of the Vietnamese people was a victory of great historic significance which demonstrated that a small nation with little population and poor economic could defeat U.S. imperialism, a world power equipped with sophisticated weapons. [sentence as received] It was the victory of forces struggling for independence, freedom and social justice.

Since then, the radio went on, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and with the special Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity and the assistance and support of the fraternal socialist countries especially the Soviet Union, the heroic Vietnamese people have recorded remarkable successes in all domains in socialist defence and construction. Moreover they have helped the Kampuchean people get out of the brink of extermination and continued to contribute to the rebirth of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in face of the moves of sabotage of the Beijing expansionists and other reactionary forces, and the Polpotist remnants and the reactionary Khmers; this has enhanced the prestige of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the international arena, concluded the radio.

F-5'S STRAFE SRV FORCES AS BATTLE CONTINUES

BK070127 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 May 85 p 1

[Text] Combined units of Marines, Border Patrol policemen and rangers backed by jet fighters and artillery fought fiercely in the third day of military operations to flush out about 800 Vietnamese soldiers who had intruded two kilometres into Thailand in Trat Province. Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said that the Marines had seized eight bodies of Vietnamese troops in bloody fighting at Ban Chamrak to the northeast of Muang District town.

The Vietnamese had crossed the border in hot pursuit of Khmer resistance fighters last Friday before clashing with the Thai forces, sent to dislodge the intruders. Sources said at least five rangers were injured on Sunday -- two seriously -- when they stepped on a landmine planted by Hanoi's troops.

The source said F-5E jet fighters were used yesterday to strafe suspected Vietnamese positions on the Banthat mountain range following stiff resistance by the Vietnamese soldiers. The Supreme Command is also on alert to send in reinforcements should the fighting escalate, Gen Athit said.

The intruders had strewn the combat zone with landmines, making it very difficult for Thai troops to advance into the area, he said.

The Chanthaburi-Trat Combined Task Force was doing its best to protect Thai sovereignty Gen Athit said, adding that Thai troops backed by artillery yesterday had regained part of the area occupied by Vietnamese soldiers. The combined forces were expected to flush the last elements of the Vietnamese forces out of the country within a few days, Gen Athit said. The supreme commander said that the fighting did not affect Thai villagers living along the border since it was taking place in a forested and mountainous area.

Hanoi's incursion, in pursuit of Khmer Rouge fighters, was the latest in a series of border violations by Vietnamese soldiers since the start of the dry season offensive which began last November. If the number of Vietnamese troops involved in the operation is confirmed at 800, it would be the most serious incursion since March, when the Army said some 3,000 Vietnamese soldiers crossed into Thailand.

Athit on SRV Incursion

BK070955 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 7 May 85 p 32

[Text] Thai force pushing to repulse Vietnamese troops from the Thai-Kampuchean border area in Trat have been instructed to exercise caution after a landmine explosion killed a Thai soldier and wounded seven others, Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said this morning. Speaking to reporters, Gen Athit said the area inside Thai soil was heavily mined by Vietnamese troops. "I told the troops to move slowly in the operation to push out the Vietnamese in order to prevent unnecessary casualties," he added.

Gen Athit said he sent out the order for caution last night to the Chantaburi-Trat Security Force handling the clearing operation that began on May 4. An estimated 800 Vietnamese troops reportedly thrust into Thai territory a day earlier.

Contrary to earlier reports suggesting that they were in hot pursuit of Kampuchean resistance fighters, Gen Athit said the Vietnamese intended to occupy Thai territory.

"Most of all I am confident that they (the Vietnamese) moved in with an intention to occupy our land and surely not in a hot pursuit against any of their opposition forces," he asserted. Gen Athit confirmed that the Vietnamese remained inside Thailand and were firing mortars at Thai troops advancing to push them out.

The area was surely Thai soil and "there is no doubt about it," he added. Ground troops, backed by aircraft and artillery, have launched a drive in rugged terrain to sweep intruding Vietnamese troops back across the border with Kampuchea, a senior officer said.

The spokesman for the Chanthaburi-Trat Task Forces said the site of the clashes was inside Thailand but was inaccessible. Most foreign forces are believed to have retreated, but Thai forces still could not clear the area entirely as the incursion entered its fourth day, he said.

4 LAO KILLED IN 'FIERCE CLASH' WITH RANGERS

BK070939 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 7 May 85 p 1

[Text] Uttaradit -- Four Laotian troops were killed yesterday in a fierce clash with Thai rangers in Bo Bia village, an official source said this morning. The source said Vietnamese and Laotian troops fired several rounds of mortars at Ranger Base 330 at Ban Bo Bia at about 2 p.m.

BURMESE TROOPS CROSS BORDER, CLASH WITH RANGERS

BK070934 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 7 May 85 p 1

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak -- Thai Army-trained rangers clashed yesterday with Burmese troops who crossed the Thai border, an official source said this morning. The source said the battle erupted when a unit of rangers from Huai Muang base spotted 20 Burmese troops.

ROMANIAN PRIME MINISTER DASCALESCU BEGINS VISIT

BK061336 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] At 0940 today, Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, his wife, and party arrived on a special plane at the Royal Thai Air Force Airport where they were greeted by Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon, Deputy Prime Minister General Prachuap Suntharangkun, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, cabinet members, and senior government officials. The Romanian prime minister, accompanied by his Thai counterpart, reviewed the honor guard, and a 19-gun salute was fired before he was taken to the reception room at the airport and introduced to senior government officials and foreign diplomats.

The Romanian prime minister and his party then proceeded to the Erawan Hotel, where they will be guests of the Thai Government during their visit to Thailand 6-8 May.

At 1430, the Romanian prime minister and his party paid a courtesy call on and held talks with Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at Government House. Attending the consultative talks on the Romanian side were the Romanian prime minister, deputy foreign trade minister, deputy chemical industry minister, cabinet secretary, and his party. The Thai side consisted of the prime minister, commerce minister, Minister Attached to the Prime Minister's Office Michai Ruchuphan, Deputy Industry Minister Chirayu Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya, and the deputy foreign minister and his party. The meeting ended at 1445 hours.

Later Sawanit Khongsiri, director general of the Information Department, told reporters that during the meeting the Thai prime minister expressed his pleasure at welcoming his Romanian counterpart and hoped that the latter's visit will further strengthen relations between the two countries. The Romanian prime minister thanked the Thai side for its warm and impressive welcome.

The two sides discussed both bilateral and international issues. The discussion on bilateral issues concentrated on the promotion of trade and economic cooperation. Romania expressed interest in buying Thai rubber, tin, molasses, and fishmeal and investing in pharmaceuticals, coal mining, natural gas, seaports, fertilizer plants, and oil refinery expansions projects. The Romanian side proposed to pay for Thai products with Romanian products such as fertilizer, ores, and machinery. The Thai side promised to consider the offer and proposed that Romania can also use currency to buy Thai products. The signing of agreement on avoiding double taxation between the two countries was also proposed during the meeting. Officials of the two countries will meet again tomorrow afternoon to consider possibilities of all proposed plans. Romania also invited Thailand to participate in its annual trade fair in October.

Regarding international issues, the two sides exchanged views on arms reduction, missile talks in Geneva, cooperation among developing countries, Middle East and Palestinian problems, ASEAN cooperation, and role of the Nonaligned Movement as well as the Cambodian problem.

Touching on the Cambodian problem, Romanian stressed its call for a political solution to the problem. In other words, Vietnam must withdraw its troops from Cambodia so that Cambodia can hold elections and retrieve its freedoms and nonaligned status.

The two prime ministers agreed on the principle that no country should interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, all countries must have independence, and the people must have the right of self-determination for peace and stability in the world.

The Thai prime minister was invited to visit Romania.

The director general of the Information Department disclosed that Gen Prem Tinsulanon will host a dinner reception in honor of the Romanian prime minister, his wife, and party at Government House at 2000 today.

POST COLUMN ANALYZES CHAWALIT'S COMMENTS

BK060205 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 May 85 p 4

["Reflections" column by Surin Phitsuwan: "Chawalit Reflects Positive Changes in Military Thinking"]

[Text] It would be easy to sensationalise what an active and highly influential military figure has to say about the country's political affairs. It is tempting to play up even the minor points of what has been said, as many Thai language newspapers did yesterday, and create uncertainty and confusion among the already anxious public. But that would only succeed in eroding the public's confidence in our growing democratic practices and institutions.

Lt-Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Assistant Army Chief-of-Staff, delivered a rather thoughtful speech at a luncheon gathering of members of the Social Welfare Council of Thailand last Saturday [4 May]. It was supposed to be a lecture on domestic situations and the current affairs within the neighboring countries. With his characteristic candour and wits, the well-known army strategist touched on many issues and fielded many topical questions. The main points have already been reported quite extensively in the media. But little attention has been given to the context of the speech and the symbolic significance of the general's talk on Thai politics as a whole.

The fact that a discourse on such a topic should be given to a group of interested members of the Welfare Council of Thailand is indeed an encouraging sign. It demonstrates a high degree of enthusiasm for things political and, by implication, a widening acceptance of the political process as the arena to resolve our national problems. The ladies and gentlemen in the audience have been through a course on national security organized by the Internal Security Operation Command. Traditionally, they represent the Establishment, the privileged and the upper crust of our society. Usually they despise things political and consider politicians trouble-makers who disrupt the well-entrenched bureaucracy which knows best what the nation's problems are and what should be done about them.

This time they wanted to listen to Lt-Gen Chawalit on "domestic situations," a code phrase for Thai politics. They are beginning to realize that conflicts of interests and differences of opinion in our society could only be reconciled via the open political system. Politics is beginning to gain a legitimacy of its own -- no longer a plague indigenous to dirty politicians.

In the past, military leaders would not discuss politics and refused to be characterized as "playing politics." But they would miss no opportunity to seize control of the Government in order to save it from "politics." Politicians have invariably been blamed for immoral conducts, corruption, factionalism and lack of discipline. Only the military would be qualified to chart the course of government.

Last Saturday Lt-Gen Chawalit revealed an encouraging development. "Members of Parliament have been fighting each other since 1932 and they are no different from members of parliament anywhere else in the world." Fighting is a function in the process of creating a consensus for conflicting opinions. Politicians have never taken up arms to resolve their differences. At least they have been civilized enough to know that force has no place in a democratic process. And Lt-Gen Chawalit is beginning to appreciate that principle. "Unity does not come from love and embrace alone," he said. "But it can be a result of a frank and open dialogue. True friendship comes from such a process."

Unity has been a cardinal rallying point for the military. Any deviation from the prescribed norms is usually considered a threat to the entire nation. Conflicting opinions being expressed are regarded as disruptive and control must be imposed on the policy to keep it from deterioration. Many coups d'etat in the past were staged on the basis of "disunity and public confusion" over issues considered crucial by the military establishment.

This time Lt-Gen Chawalit pleaded with his audience: "Please be open-minded and see the good of others. We should allow other people to contribute to the society as much as possible.... Everyone has some value to our society."

Considered the Grand Strategist of the Successful policy against the Communist Party of Thailand, Lt-Gen Chawalit is no small orator. Like good public speakers, his words must be carefully scrutinised and analysed in the context of the existing situation. When he says "conditions for coup d'etat are still alarming," he probably means that there are elements within the military establishment who are still not aware of the changing circumstances in our national politics. They still think they they are the only true custodians of national interests and security.

The world dictatorship for Lt-Gen Chawalit means "oppression, egotism, lack of principles and look out for self-interests." When he implied that the anti-chit fund decree -- now awaits the Senate's approval -- could precipitate a coup d'etat, he could only mean that those who would take that drastic measure to protect their own self-interests are still proponents of dictatorship and not friends of democracy, which is "the aspiration of the entire nation."

It is only hoped that what the Assistant Army Chief-of-Staff had to say this past weekend is a true reflection of the general mood of the majority of the military establishment. If that is true, then the Thai people can have a glimpse of hope that democracy will prevail over dictatorship and communism.

VNA REJECTS CHARGES OF ATTACKS ON THAI FISHERMEN

OW070925 Hanoi VNA in English 0845 GMT 7 May 85

["Thailand's Slander Rejected" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 6 -- Recently a Thai Navy spokesman made up a story that Vietnam had used helicopters to attack Thai fishing ships on the international waters. VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to flatly reject the above-mentioned fabrication. This is only the Thai authorities' contention aimed at covering up their policy of conniving at Thai fishermen's acts of encroaching upon Vietnam's waters and territorial sovereignty.

NHAN DAN HAILS LE DUAN'S ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

BK031241 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 May 85

[3 May NHAN DAN editorial: "Implementing Party General Secretary Le Duan's Directive, Let Us Successfully Launch a Real Revolutionary Mass Movement"]

[Text] The commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the complete victory of the anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation has become our people's major anniversary. This is an occasion for our people to review our work over the past 10 years, during which many arduous and complex tasks have been carried out with glorious results. Over the past 10 years, our people have outstandingly demonstrated our nation's tradition of heroism, bravery and creativity, thereby overcoming many difficulties and ordeals and creating a firm position and a powerful Army for our nation.

Our people are determined to advance further with confidence, while our enemies are attempting to weaken us in order to subjugate our country. This, however, will never happen. Our fatherland's borders and security have been firmly maintained, while our international obligations toward the fraternal Lao and Cambodian peoples have been fulfilled. Exploitation of labor has been initially eliminated. New production relations have been established and restored, the economic structure has been strengthened, and the management system is being renovated.

The education, cultural, and public health fields have developed consistently and the people's daily life has been improved, although difficulties still prevail. Many localities and grass roots units, especially in southern Vietnam, have shown their dynamism, creativity, and a new impetus in their tasks, thereby effectively scoring brilliant achievements and gaining many valuable experiences. More importantly, we have increasingly grasped the party line, clearly realized socioeconomic realities, and understood the advancing law of our nation.

At the ceremony marking the 10th anniversary of the great 1975 spring victory, esteemed party General Secretary Le Duan commended our entire party, people, and the Armed Forces for their achievements. He also set forth many important lines aimed at fulfilling the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland as stipulated in the resolution of the Fifth. CPV Congress. He said: These great victories have initially foiled the schemes of the Chinese leadership, but they have not yet admitted their failure. Chinese expansionism-hegemonism is a dangerous long-term threat to our nation. Our people must heighten their vigilance every hour and minute.

As long as the aggressive forces maintain their dark schemes against us, our people must consistently strengthen their national defense capability, maintain combat readiness to firmly defend the fatherland's border, and fulfill international obligations toward the two fraternal countries. In carrying out these tasks, we are implementing President Ho Chi Minh's teaching: There is nothing more precious than independence and freedom. These tasks are also a valuable compass leading the thoughts and deeds of every Communist and Vietnamese in the years ahead, especially when multifaceted cooperation is being carried out among bellicose, expansionist, and militarist forces in the Southeast Asian and Pacific regions aimed at opposing socialism and independence among nations in this zone.

These important directives must be firmly grasped by all party grassroots organizations, mass organizations, factories, state farms, cooperatives, and by everyone. Only by successfully maintaining our nation's independence and freedom can our people enjoy collective mastery and a peaceful and happy life in which revolutionary achievements are firmly protected.

The general secretary also pointed out that in the years ahead, the Vietnamese people must continue to strive to stabilize the national economy and society in accordance with the socialist line, overcome numerous difficulties, create favorable developing conditions, fulfill various targets of the initial stage in order to advance further, and accelerate socialist industrialization.

We should therefore concentrate on satisfactorily performing the following tasks:

First, we should establish the correct economic structure on the basis of rearranging and reorganizing the present economic situation in combination with accelerating socialist transformation.

Second, we should continue to renovate and gradually perfect the economic management system, always firmly grasp planning as the central task and the strongest economic lever; connect plans closely with economic accounting and socialist business; oppose red tape and government-subsidized method of management, and running after the unorganized market; strongly liberate all production forces; quickly introduce scientific achievements and technological innovations into production and business; and increase productivity, quality and effectiveness.

Third, we should revamp and perfect the mechanism of economic and cultural management to suit the economic structure and the management system; and ensure the laboring people's collective mastery under the party leadership and the state management control.

At present, the task of paramount importance and urgency is that on the basis of state control over commodities and cash, and social market, we should resolve the problems of prices, wages, and cash in an active manner, alleviate difficulties, and improve the living conditions of workers, civil servants, and Armed Forces members, thereby giving a reliable gauge to economic activities and promoting the leverage role of distribution and circulation in the economy.

Collective mastery is the greatest power to encourage sectors at all levels, localities, primary installations, and workers to implement the socioeconomic targets set by the party. The tasks of party development, ideology, mass motivation, and organization are all now closely linked to the above-mentioned socioeconomic duty and the duty of consolidating national defense and security. In all localities, we should resolutely eliminate red tape, government subsidization, sluggishness, ostentation, and waste, and the shouting of empty slogans.

We should work actively, creatively, and promptly; detect and resolve new problems; take correct and bold decisions and strong measures to change the socioeconomic situation. As masters, the laboring people will work actively and creatively to bring about more and more material and cultural assets for themselves and society. Some localities and primary installations have succeeded in doing so and have progressed comprehensively.

The general secretary said: All our effort must be aimed at launching a real revolutionary movement of the masses to rise up and build the regime of collective mastery. The present revolutionary stage is still difficult and complex and the people are still facing many difficulties in life, but the position and strength of the country has become much firmer and stronger now than 10 years ago. The future of our homeland is very bright.

Implementing the general secretary's instruction, let us create a seething and strong mass movement to advance the socioeconomic development task and contribute to building and defending the socialist fatherland.

LEADERS RECEIVE INDIAN ATOMIC ENERGY DELEGATION

OWO21758 Hanoi VNA in English 1639 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 2 -- A delegation of the Indian National Commission for Atomic Energy led by its president Dr. Radja Ramanna, paid a visit to Vietnam from April 27-May 1. While here, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office here. It was received on separate occasions by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach who is also co-president of the Vietnam-India Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The delegation held talks with a delegation of the Vietnam National Institute of Atomic Energy headed by its director Prof. Nguyen Dinh Tu, also minister of secondary vocational and higher education. It visited various atomic energy application and research centres in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Da Lat.

The two sides expressed their desires for strengthening scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries on using atomic energy to the purpose of peace, particularly on the application of nuclear technology and isotope in the field of national economy. Vietnamese party and state leaders stressed on the special relationship and sentiments between the Indian and Vietnamese peoples and expressed their wish for the development of the cooperation between the two countries in the field of atomic energy.

Dr. Radja Ramanna hailed Vietnam's achievement in atomic energy application and research and noted that the cooperation between the two countries in this field has had steady basis for development.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN SAYS U.S. CAN INVOKE ANZUS IN PHILIPPINES

BK061236 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 6 May 85

[From the "Australian Insight" program moderated by Sue McAlister]

[Excerpt] There has been fresh controversy stirred up about Australia's military alliance with United States. It is called the ANZUS Treaty, ANZUS being an acronym of Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. However, New Zealand's membership of the tripartite alliance has been called into question by a decision last year to ban nuclear-powered or-armed warships from its ports even if those ships belonged to its ally -- America. Now, Australia's minister for foreign affairs, Mr Bill Hayden, has put the ANZUS Treaty back into the limelight by making a public speech in which he warned that, under the terms of the treaty, Australia could become involved in hostilities in the Philippines should American military forces or installations there ever come under attack. With further details from Canberra here is our chief political correspondent, John Lombard:

[Begin recording] [Lombard] The United States maintains forces at Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Field Air Force Base in the Philippines, which could come under attack from the communist New People's Army opposed to the government of President Ferdinand Marcos. And in his speech in Melbourne at the weekend, Mr Hayden noted that the ANZUS Treaty was drawn up roughly at the same time as the peace treaty between the United States and Japan and 6 months or so before the mutual defense treaty between the United States and the Philippines. Mr Hayden said the preamble to the ANZUS Treaty specifically refers to American Armed Forces in the Philippines. Article 4 of the treaty says that each party recognizes that an armed attack in the Pacific area on any of the parties would be dangerous to its own peace and safety. He goes on: Each party declares that it would act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitution processes.

Mr Hayden said there might be room for argument concerning the point at which, for example, guerrilla warfare or subversion became armed attack. But there seemed little doubt, he said, that attack on any of the American Armed Forces classified in the preamble was ground for Article 4 to be activated. Mr Hayden went on:

[Hayden] Circumstances are not impossible which could lead to such activities as guerrilla warfare or subversion reaching the point in which they could be accepted as a threat to the security of one and therefore all of the parties. Being such, Article 3 could be activated which stipulates that -- quote: The parties will consult together, whenever in the opinion of any of them, the territorial integrity, political independence, or security of any of the parties is threatened in the Pacific.

[Lombard] Mr Hayden's warning comes at a time when the whole ANZUS defense arrangement is being looked at in a new light. Earlier this year, the prime minister, Mr Hawke, said ANZUS was now inoperative following a decision by the New Zealand Government to refuse to allow American warships to visit. The New Zealand Labor government, under Prime Minister David Lange, says it has a policy of refusing access to nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships, and as the United States will not say whether its ships are nuclear-capable or not they have been banned from New Zealand ports.

As a result, Washington has cut off New Zealand from all its defense arrangements, and that primarily includes intelligence sharing. But Mr Hayden's latest warning has not been well received by the Philippines community in Australia. [end recording]

'KANGAROO' EXERCISE WITH U.S., NEW ZEALAND CANCELED

HK070852 Hong Kong AFP in English 0816 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Canberra, May 7 (AFP) -- Australian Defence Minister Kim Beazley today announced the formal cancellation of Kangaroo '85, Australia's major biannual defence exercise with the United States and New Zealand. The Kangaroo series of military exercises usually involves up to 20,000 defence personnel from the United States, Australia and New Zealand, all linked in the ANZUS defence alliance. The cancellation follows the New Zealand refusal in February to allow U.S. warships access to its ports under Wellington's nuclear disarmament policies.

Mr Beazley simultaneously announced that Australia would take part in separate bilateral exercises with the United States and New Zealand. He said the primary U.S. involvement planned for Kangaroo '85 would become the basis for Exercise Coral Sea involving Australian and U.S. maritime, air and land forces. It would be held off the east coast of Australia in October.

Mr Beazley said Australian forces taking part in Coral Sea would include six destroyers, two submarines, four patrol craft, four support ships plus F-111, Mirage and Orion aircraft, two Air Force radar units and Army air defence missiles. They would exercise with "significant U.S. Navy, Army and Air Force elements," he said. About 5,500 personnel would be involved. Exercise Coral Sea would be followed by Tasman Warrior involving mainly land and air forces from Australia and New Zealand exercising in the Shoalwater Bay training area near Rockhampton in Queensland.

LEBANESE CHRISTIANS CONTINUE EMBASSY OCCUPATION

BK070719 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The Lebanese ambassador in Canberra, Mr Raymond Hunanyn, has asked the Australian Government to put pressure on the international community to seek an end to hostilities in Lebanon. Mr Hunanyn has been prevented from entering his embassy since Friday when about 50 Christian Lebanese staged a sit-in protest at the treatment of Christians in Lebanon. The protesters say they will remain in the embassy until they receive a guarantee from Beirut that Lebanese Christians will be protected by the Lebanese Army. Mr Hunanyn said he understood the frustrations of those occupying the embassy, some of whom had relatives killed in the latest fighting. He supported a call by the protesters for all foreign forces to leave Lebanon.

GENERAL MURDANI ON VAN TIEN DUNG'S VISIT

BK021202 Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 19 Apr pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Jakarta, 19 April -- Armed Forces Commander General Murdani has reiterated his conviction that Vietnam does not pose a threat to Southeast Asia. He said this to newsmen after seeing off his Vietnamese guest, General Van Tien Dung, at the Halim Perdanakusumah Airport Wednesday afternoon [17 April].

"What has supported your conviction?" the newsmen asked. "Because they are so poor," [preceding five words in English] the Armed Forces commander replied. Gen Murdani, who visited Vietnam in February last year and issued a controversial statement after the visit, hurriedly added: "A military man never changes his opinion."

In contrast with the Vietnamese defense minister's itinerary which was shrouded with mystery, Benni Murdani's willingness to answer newsmen's questions for 1 full hour surprised several foreign correspondents. However, he did not give details on the outcome of his two rounds of talks with Gen Van Tien Dung in Jakarta. Murdani told newsmen that he briefed his Vietnamese guest on the activities of the Indonesian Armed Forces, including the reorganization program. Murdani also said that his talks with Van Tien Dung centered on topics similar to those during his visit to Hanoi last time. However, Murdani also said that he saw no reason why Hanoi did not tell the truth on its periodic troop withdrawal from Cambodia.

"According to your estimate, how many Vietnamese troops are there in Cambodia? newsmen asked. "According to reports, their number is either 160,000, 180,000, or 200,000," Murdani replied.

"Do you think it reasonable that there are now only 115,000 troops there?"

"If 40,000 is subtracted from 160,000, you can make it reasonable." Murdani went on to say that he was not surprised to hear the Vietnamese general telling him the truth on the troop withdrawal from Cambodia because the war in Cambodia has really exhausted Vietnam's resources. "Whether this fact has brought about anxiety to Vietnam's Armed Forces leaders, I am in no position to say."

"How big are Vietnam's resources to make its forces in Cambodia look so powerful, while the resistance guerrillas appear so weak?" asked newsmen. Murdani said that according to Western conventional standards, Vietnam needs \$3 million daily for its forces in Cambodia. That is not the case with Vietnam, however, as its forces do not use conventional uniforms or shoes. Nor do they fight a conventional war. Murdani said it is not easy to know what kind of funds are being used to finance such a war. He said: "Such a war is not what we military officers used to study in Western military academies."

Murdani also disclosed Van Tien Dung's remarks that the Vietnamese people have to sacrifice a lot, but they will never give up what they have achieved thus far. Van Tien Dung believes Vietnam will be able to maintain its current military campaigns in Cambodia. "I am under that impression," Murdani said.

Van Tien Dung told his hosts that Vietnamese forces will remain in Cambodia until the Cambodian troops can be self-supporting. How long before the Cambodian troops can attain that level? The SRV general did not give an exact number, except saying "a few years," and Murdani said that can be a long or short time.

"Do you agree with Van Tien Dung's explanations?"

"Do I have a choice?" Murdani replied.

"Does Vietnam, or even Indonesia, feel concerned that Thailand will soon get F-16 fighter planes?" asked newsmen.

"Every general knows that F-15 or F-16 planes cannot do anything much. I do not feel concerned; Van Tien Dung had a similar impression. However, Van Tien Dung remarked that F-16 planes are an excellent type."

According to Murdani, when he casually touched on the Cambodian problem, his guest rejected an opinion prevailing outside Vietnam that his country plans to subjugate Indochina. What they are now doing in Cambodia can be traced back to a special relationship among the three Indochinese countries when they were still under colonial rule. Murdani said: "I do not understand myself what that means."

Commenting on the efforts of the U.S. Congress to provide military aid to the noncommunist resistance forces, Murdani said Indonesia feels concerned over such a plan because it does not want to see more stockpiling of weapons in this part of the world. Those weapons can be used for other than their original purpose; this is what Indonesia feels concerned about. "They might for instance fall into wrong hands," Murdani said.

One of the ways to step up relations between the Armed Forces of the two countries is by opening a Vietnamese military attache office in Jakarta. Indonesia already has a military attache office attached to its embassy in Hanoi, with Lieutenant Colonel Bantu Harjiyo as current military attache.

According to Murdani, Van Tien Dung's visit has made it possible for military officers of both countries to know each other better. There will be another exchange of visits in the future, but not frequently, because such visits are expensive. Murdani admitted it is necessary to get to know military officers from neighboring countries, not just military officers from Western countries.

The Armed Forces commander does not see any plan for an exchange of military cadets between the Armed Forces of the two countries in the near future due to linguistic problems. For this reason, Indonesia will continue to send its Armed Forces personnel for further training to English- or German-speaking countries.

"How about studying their language first?" asked newsmen. "No, not now. That would create misunderstanding," said Murdani.

"What about later?" "That will be the problem faced by my successor, or the successor of my successor," replied Murdani.

While Murdani was busily answering newsmen's questions at the Halim Perdanakusumah Airport, the Soviet-built TU plane carrying Van Tien Dung and his entourage took off with a loud noise. "This Russian plane is very noisy, isn't it?" Murdani quipped.

When asked whether Indonesia feels concerned over Vietnam's growing economic and military dependence on the Soviet Union, Murdani said he believed the Indonesian foreign minister is the right person to answer such a question.

"Don't you think it is true that the more the Soviet Union builds its military installations in Vietnam, the more it will change the military balance in Southeast Asia?" asked newsmen.

"It is possible, but in my opinion, the U.S. 7th Fleet is a powerful force. Why should people worry about it?" asked Murdani.

Before leaving Indonesia, Van Tien Dung issued a written statement, the contents of which touched on the friendship between the two countries and their Armed Forces as well as hopes for more progress to be achieved by both countries. A news conference, initially scheduled to be given by Van Tien Dung before his departure, was canceled without any reason given.

MERDEKA ON U.S. AID TO CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE

BK031229 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 22 Apr 85 p 5

[Editorial: "U.S. Aid to the Cambodian Coalition"]

[Text] New and alarming trends will probably emerge if the Cambodian conflict is not resolved by political means. One such trend is the U.S. pledge to extend military aid to the anti-Vietnamese Cambodian coalition. The Reagan administration is asking Congress to extend \$5 million in military aid to the Son Sann and Sihanouk groups.

The amount is actually not much; Prince Sihanouk considers it insignificant. The question of extending aid to the coalition is an irritant to the United States in the Cambodian issue. Reagan is "elevating" the U.S. stand for noninvolvement to "relative involvement." We do not know the actual amount of Beijing's aid to the Khmer Rouge, but it is believed to be considerable, and has enabled the Khmer Rouge to triple their armed forces.

CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang, who is in Australia as part of his South Pacific tour, admitted that the Khmer Rouge have increased their strength. Briefing Australian newsmen, he even denied that the Khmer Rouge had committed brutal killings in Cambodia. Beijing's attempt to exonerate the Khmer Rouge and cleanse Pol Pot and his clique from blood stains is one of the most striking and worst political deceptions in the political history of Asia.

We are interested in the fact that the United States is showing interest in Cambodia. Its involvement is "minor" and "indirect". This involvement probably escapes the attention of intelligent political observers. However, it was from a minor action that the United States was involved in the Vietnam war. In the first stage, the United States sent only a few hundred advisers. Later, they were followed by a limited contingent of 60,000 soldiers. The number swelled to 400,000 within a year. Some 5 million [figures as published] U.S. soldiers took part in the war which only brought bitter defeat to the United States.

We should carefully watch this minor U.S. action because the United States is developing a new strategic perception of the region as a result of the Cambodian issue. We can see this new perception in a speech by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger at a conference on world affairs in San Francisco on 4 April. While admitting U.S. narrow-mindedness as a result of the Vietnam trauma, Weinberger boasted that the Reagan administration is reviving the U.S. political, economic, and military ambitions as "a challenge and an opportunity are awaiting us in Southeast Asia."

Based on moral constraints and limitation on the use of force, the United States underscores the need to develop other dimensions to adopt a realistic defense policy for Southeast Asia. The basic formula of this policy is indirect involvement. In the Cambodian issue, the United States will apparently support the anti-Vietnamese coalition militarily, possibly in a gradual process. On the other hand, the United States will arm its allies and friends in the region to increase their own military capability against Vietnam.

Certainly, it is reasonable that political leaders and observers should be suspicious of a "minor" action that could expand further. They worry that the U.S. aid may lead to a new Vietnam-type war which will bring about undesirable consequences and ruin security in Southeast Asia. Of course, some factions are trying to justify the aid by claiming that Vietnam itself receives \$3 million in aid from the Soviet Union daily. Anyway, this is not a reasonable comparison because Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation falls within the framework of legitimate international relations between two sovereign nations. The military aid to the Cambodian coalition is obviously designed to foment the war and military conflict, and assist a "government" having no territory. Meanwhile, military aid to certain Southeast Asian countries has strategic motives in preparation for a military confrontation in the region to serve U.S. and PRC interests in Southeast Asia.

In view of the U.S. experience in expanding its role from a minor action to a major involvement and from indirect to direct involvement, we believe that the military aid to the coalition of Cambodian rebels will mark the beginning of a war fomented by external forces. Consequently, we should draw attention to the concern expressed by Southeast Asian political leaders and observers as a political warning that should be examined.

We think that Indonesia should now launch a political initiative to prevent Washington from realizing its revived military ambition to be carried out through a military conflict in Southeast Asia. The small sparks of war must be extinguished before they spread to destroy stability and security in this region.

NAKASONE'S SPECIAL ENVOY BEGINS 3-DAY VISIT

BK050944 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Japan's prime minister's special envoy Masayuki Jujio and entourage are now making a 3-day visit to Indonesia as part of a tour of [words indistinct] to four Southeast Asian countries, including the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

The Japanese envoy is accompanied by four members of Diet -- Japan's parliament -- from the Liberal Democratic Party, a number of high-ranking officials of the Japanese Government, and some Japanese [words indistinct]. The purpose of the visit is to promote friendship and cooperation between Indonesia and Japan.

Apart from paying a courtesy call on President Suharto, the Japanese (?delegation) will discuss various problems with the Indonesian officials.

MALAYSIACPM CENTRAL COMMITTEE MARKS 55TH ANNIVERSARY

BK010700 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 29 Apr 85

[First part of 29 April statement by the Communist Party of Malaya Central Committee to commemorate the 55th anniversary of the establishment of the CPM: "Fight for the Realization of the Present Special Program"]

[Text] The Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] will be 55 years old on 30 April 1985. The Malayan people warmly commemorate this glorious day of historical significance. The CPM Central Committee headed by Comrade Chin Peng conveys the highest congratulations to all party members, all commanders and soldiers of the Malayan People's Army [MPA], revolutionary comrades in all fronts, all patriotic and democratic figures at home and abroad, and the revolutionary people of all nationalities.

The CPM, which is a Marxist-Leninist party, strictly adheres to the ideological principle combining the general truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong's thought with the concrete practice of the Malayan revolution and holds high the great banner of social revolution for national liberation and the people's democracy. The CPM is a Malayan proletarian party which makes the great interests of the people of all nationalities the highest standard for all policies and measures. It has been unswervingly fighting in the interests of the people of all nationalities.

The CPM is the natural result of the development of the Malayan people and the political party with the longest history in Malaya. For the past 55 years, our party has gone through an extremely difficult struggle in five historical periods and led three revolutionary wars -- the anti-Japanese national liberation war, the anti-British national liberation war, and the national revolutionary war. Our party has made great sacrifices in the revolutionary struggle, particularly in these revolutionary wars. The party has repeatedly crushed military attacks and various counterrevolutionary plots launched by the enemy. Thus, it has achieved important victories and maintained everlasting services for the people to carry out great efforts for national liberation and revolution in our country. It was thanks to the bloody battles launched by the CPM and its armed forces and the common struggle of the people of all nationalities that the British imperialists were forced to end their colonial rule in our country in 1957 and recognize the independence of the Federation of Malaya.

However, the reactionaries based on the United Malays National Organization [UMNO]-led clique have seized the gains of our party and army and the people. The reactionaries accepted the British imperialist conditions and sold out national sovereignty during negotiations in London in 1956. Thus, independence is not complete.

Since 1957, our country has gradually turned into a semicolony where the economy of the bureaucrat and comprador capitalists is developing and the remnants of the feudal economy continue to exist. The bureaucrat and comprador capitalist class has become the most reactionary force controlling our country and oppressing the people of all nationalities in all fields, particularly in the political, economic, and military fields. Our national revolution at the present historical stage emphasizes a new democratic revolution, a people's democratic revolution. The new democratic revolution is a mass revolution led by the proletarians.

The bureaucrat and comprador capitalist class is the main target of our democratic revolution. The Kuala Lumpur and Singapore ruling cliques are representatives of this class in the political field. The struggle of the people of our country must be directed against the two cliques, particularly the Kuala Lumpur ruling clique which has become the main ruling force in our country.

Historical experience has proven that under the reactionary rule of the UMNO-led clique, the new democratic revolution in our country must adopt the methods of encircling the cities from the countryside and seizing political power by force.

To preserve their dictatorial rule and the plundering interests of the bureaucrat, comprador, and foreign monopoly capitalists, the reactionaries have used various reactionary acts, exerted pressure on patriotic and democratic parties, and oppressed the people of all nationalities. First of all, they have been trying to eliminate our party through the counterrevolutionary war. Faced with this situation, our party must counter the counterrevolutionary war of the reactionaries with a revolutionary war for self-defense, with the revolution, and with the democracy and freedom of patriotic and democratic parties and the people of all nationalities against the dictatorial rule and the policies of plunder of the reactionaries. This is what the people demand at present: The laborers, workers, and employees demand a better life. The peasants, estate settlers, and smallholders demand land and an increase in the prices of agricultural products. The students and the intelligentsia demand academic freedom and oppose unreasonable pressure. Middle and small businessmen demand aid for their industries and restrictions on bureaucrat, comprador, and foreign monopoly capital. The people demand the eradication of poverty and oppose cruel exploitation, corruption, embezzlement, the handful of millionaires and billionaires, and the Internal Security Act and other reactionary acts. They demand human and democratic rights. The people of all nationalities demand equality and unity among nationalities, the development of the cultures and the education of all nationalities, and other things as well.

To achieve these demands, the people can in no way pin their hopes on the National Front government controlled by the big and dictatorial bureaucrat and comprador class, but should establish a coalition government which will reflect the people's wishes, represent the interests of the absolute majority, and be truly democratic. We call on all patriotic and democratic parties, people's organizations, and figures to unite to establish a broadly represented democratic consultative board and establish through truly democratic and just elections a democratic coalition government consisting of representatives from various parties and defending the interests of all nationalities. As a patriotic and democratic force, the CPM is willing to dedicate its efforts to the establishment of such a government in which it will participate. Representatives of component parties of the national front which have become patriotic and democratic can also join this government.

The democratic coalition government will support the system of constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy. It will respect the greatness, position, and power of the paramount ruler and the sultans of various states. The people's right to political participation will also be respected. On a truly democratic basis, the important national policy will be formulated only after a joint consultative meeting of various patriotic and democratic parties and democratic discussions in parliament are held. The democratic coalition government must implement rules and policies favorable to the people of all nationalities and encouraging to social development. It must abolish all reactionary laws and acts oppressing the people, eradicate all bad and unjust social symptoms, guarantee the people's democratic rights, and defend the people's healthy activities. It must ban the foreign monopoly capital hostile to the people and harmful to the national economy, defend the foreign monopoly capital respecting the democratic coalition government and favorable to the national economy, and restructure various bureaucrat capital boards to turn them into public boards for national economic progress and the improvement of the people's lives. All industries which were originally controlled by private bureaucrat and comprador capitalists can continue to be managed as ordinary private industries provided that they obey the relevant laws of the democratic coalition government. The democratic coalition government must develop the national capital, step up economic development, and promote the people's living standards.

To establish the democratic coalition government and defend the people's interests, we must broadly mobilize the people of all nationalities from various segments of the society and firmly prevent the Kuala Lumpur ruling clique from continuing its antipeople and counterrevolutionary war. Countless facts have proven that the CPM is a patriotic political party loyal to our fatherland. In addition, it is a political party which has been steadfastly and wholeheartedly fighting for the interests of the people of all nationalities. Our party and its revolutionary organizations, which are a powerful popular force in our country, are ready to cooperate sincerely and amicably with all patriotic and democratic parties. It can be ascertained that with the CPM's participation, the democratic coalition government can effectively develop our country into a politically democratic, economically advanced, culturally prosperous, and nationally united country where its people will live happily.

Our country is a multiracial state consisting of three main nationalities -- Malay, Chinese, and Indian -- and minorities. Our party stands for the achievement of the equality and unity among nationalities. Racial unity is the objective of our party policy and the common demand of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. However, it is not until racial equality is implemented that mutual trust and real unity among nationalities can be achieved. This racial equality is real. We recognize that the Malays are the founders of the civilization of our country, a nationality with the longest history in our country, and most numerous in our country. We respect the Malay special position in the political, economic, and cultural fields in our country and defend the normal Malay rights and interests. We also recognize that our country is a multiracial state. We respect the important position of the Chinese and Indians in the political, economic, and cultural fields in our country and defend the normal Chinese and Indian rights and interests. In addition, we pay attention to the logical demands of the minorities. We firmly oppose the reactionary policy of racial discrimination and assimilation adopted by the UMNO-led clique.

The people of all nationalities in our country have the same main interests. Any possible differences in opinion in the practical life should be justly settled through democratic deliberations. We call on all patriotic and democratic parties and all open-minded figures to oppose the UMNO-led clique's chauvinistic policy, launch activities conducive to friendship among all nationalities, eliminate racial segregation, and strengthen racial unity. We will be able to defend the interests of the people of all nationalities provided that the people of all nationalities are broadly united.

The CPM pursues the policy of respecting the religious freedom of the people of all nationalities. Religious beliefs among the masses have deep social roots. Their freedom must be respected. The right of religious adherents to conduct religious activities must be defended. This party policy, which is based on the solid universal Marxist scientific viewpoint, is not a temporary concept. In religious affairs, CPM members follow the party mass line and participate in mass religious activities of their own nationalities. MPA commanders and soldiers have religious freedom and the freedom to conduct religious activities and pray.

The National Front government of the UMNO-led clique has used religion for the political struggle to strike opposition parties and ruin normal Islamic activities organized by opposition parties. The National Front government has desecrated the greatness and purity of Islam. It has also indiscreetly spread the slander that the CPM is exploiting and ruining religion. All its acts have totally failed. Our party will continue to fight for the right of Muslims to conduct their normal religious activities.

The Singapore and Kuala Lumpur ruling cliques are representatives of the bureaucrat and comprador capitalist class in our country. Singapore was deliberately separated from Malaya due to sharpening disputes between the two ruling cliques.

Anyway, Singapore has strong ties with peninsular Malaya. Singapore remains an inseparable part of our fatherland. We call on all patriotic and democratic opposition parties, people's organizations, forces in Singapore to broadly unite, firmly oppose the reactionary policy of the People's Action Party [PAP] ruling clique which has sold out national sovereignty and surrendered to the imperialists and foreign monopoly capitalists, and firmly oppose its brutal dictatorial rule and reactionary policy oppressing the people. The Singapore and peninsular Malayan people must launch a struggle against the PAP and National Front governments. They must achieve the reunification or merger under some form between Singapore and peninsular Malaya through consultations when conditions are ripe on the basis of the wishes of the people of the two territories.

SINGAPORE

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE ANNOUNCES CABINET CHANGES

HK061244 Hong Kong AFP in English 1240 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Singapore, May 6 (AFP) -- Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew has carried out a major cabinet reshuffle involving finance, communication, and trade and industry portfolios, effective from tomorrow.

A statement from the prime minister's office tonight said the changes to the cabinet, which was formed only four months ago, spread portfolios more evenly among the ministers and would make for a "more effective government." It added that there would be further changes in portfolios at the end of the year when several ministers will have completed certain tasks.

The statement said that Finance, Education and Health Minister Tony Tan Keng Yam will become minister for trade and industry and education. Trade and Industry Minister Richard Hu will take over finance and health from Mr Tan.

Yeo Ning Hong will be minister for communications and information and second minister for defence. He will no longer be second minister for national development.

The minister for foreign affairs and community development, Suppiah Dhanabalan, will be charged with responsibility for all the government grass-root organizations -- the Peoples Association, Citizens Consultative Committees, Residents Committees, and community centres.

The minister for national development, Teh Cheang Wan, will take over responsibility for the Primary Production Department from Environment Minister Ahmad Matter.

Also from tomorrow, Wong Kan Seng will be minister of state for community development, communications and information, dropping his junior ministership in the Home Ministry.

Eugene Yap, who is the senior parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Labour, will also be the senior parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Environment.

Lee Boon Yang, who is parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Communications, Information and Environment will additionally be parliamentary secretary in the Ministries of Finance and Home Affairs.

MARCOS REJECTS REQUESTS TO REIMPOSE MARTIAL LAW

HK060833 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 May 85 pp 1, 14

[By Willie Ng]

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday there is no need to reimpose martial law in subversive-dominated areas because the writ of habeas corpus has remained suspended in Regions 9 and 12 of Mindanao as well as the rest of the country for persons facing rebellion charges. This was his response to petitions from local executives, particularly in Mindanao provinces, urging him to suspend the writ and reimpose martial law in order to deal with subversion.

He cited the position of Minister of Justice Estelito Mendoza that by virtue of Proclamation No. 2045-A dated July 23, 1983, he need not suspend habeas corpus in Mindanao to quell the rebellion there. The proclamation amended portions of Proclamation No. 2045 of Jan. 17, 1981, lifting martial law throughout the country.

The President said that with this position of Mendoza, particularly as regards nine subversion detainees in Pangasinan, it is clear that there are sufficient laws to defend the state against those seeking its overthrow. The President's statements would indicate that he now feels he has sufficient legal clout to deal with subversives whom he has accused of stepping up their infiltration of legitimate institutions, such as the church, schools, labor and others.

He had pinpointed certain labor groups as being out to undermine the efforts of government and private industry to improve the quality of life of the people. He had threatened to use the powers of his office to stop them. The President said that any person whose "act undermines, threatens, or endangers the national security or the public order may be lawfully arrested and may not avail of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus." He cited these provisions of Proclamation No. 2045-A:

"The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus remains suspended in the two autonomous regions of Mindanao and in all other places with respect to persons at present detained as well as others who may hereafter be similarly detained for all cases involving the crimes of insurrection, rebellion, subversion, conspiracy to commit sedition, inciting to sedition, and for all other crimes or offenses committed by them in furtherance or on the occasion thereof, or incident thereto, or in connection therewith, such as but not limited to offenses involving economic sabotage, illegal assemblies, illegal associations, tumults and other disturbances of public orders, unlawful use of means of publication and unlawful utterances, and alarms and scandals, or with respect to any person whose arrest or detention is, in the judgment of the President, required by public safety as a means to repel or quell the existing rebellion in the country."

It may be recalled that Minister Mendoza also defended the validity of the Preventive Detention Action (PDA). This derives its authority from Proclamation No. 2045, as amended, according to him. He called the PDA an act to protect the security of the state, "intended to immobilize a person engaged in pursuing the violent overthrow of the government."

Mendoza said that the Supreme Court had ruled that the PDAs issued for cause could not be questioned because of the provisions of Proclamation No. 2045 and LOI [Letters of Instruction] No. 1211 in two cases, Garcia-Padilla vs Enrile and the Morales case. Mendoza said that in the case of confessed blackmarket dollar dealer Jimmy Chua and the nine detainees in Pangasinan, the writ remains suspended because they are charged with offenses, which in the President's judgment, advance the cause of rebellion. He said they would fall under the class of persons whose activity or release under bail would clearly endanger the security of the state.

ENRILE ADMITS MILITARY REFORM MOVEMENT'S EXISTENCE

HK070352 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile admitted yesterday [6 May] the existence of a reform movement within the Armed Forces, but he said the movement does not intend to undermine society, the government, or the presidency. The defense chief was one of the speakers yesterday at the Kapihan ng Maynila [Manila Coffeeshop] at the Manila Hotel. He made the statement in response to a question whether or not there is an incipient insurgency in the Armed Forces because of the reform movement. Minister Enrile said the reform group is working for the improvement of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] on matters of discipline, training, promotions, unity, and assignments, and changes in tactics and doctrine in the counterinsurgency efforts. He said he had discussed the matter with AFP Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos. He added that the movement has been investigated and a report was submitted to the president.

Defense Minister Enrile also expressed confidence the military will soon re-arrest escaped subversive journalist Satur Ocampo. He said the hunt for Ocampo has been intensified. Ocampo was reported still in Manila and possibly in one of the communist underground lairs in the city. Spearheading the hunt for Ocampo are crack agents of the Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] and its (?reaction) strike force. The defense minister said he also ordered an investigation into Ocampo's escape.

COLUMNIST DISCLOSES ANTI-REFORMIST MILITARY GROUP

HK060525 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 4 May 85 p 4

["On the Beat" column by Cecilio T. Arillo: "Counter-Reform Group in the AFP"]

[Excerpt] Another group of officers, many of them affected by the reformist movement in the armed forces, has formed their own organization to stop the growing influence of the movement. The existence of the group was discovered by the reformists when it sent a letter to the President trying to discredit the movement. The letter was passed on to acting chief of staff, Lt Gen Fidel V Ramos, by the President with an order to find out and do something about it.

The letter may have been sent to the President almost at the same time Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and General Ramos submitted their report on their meetings with members of the reformist movement last week. What was surprising, however, was that the letter did not reach the President through the usual chain of command in the military which the reformists have been using in communicating with their commander-in-chief.

The letter also differed in substance with that of the reformists which renounced the idea of a military takeover, the use of violence in gaining reforms in the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines]. The reformists have also made it clear in their meetings with Enrile and Ramos that they're not engaged in politics and will use the proper chain of command in communicating with the President.

JOURNALIST DETAINEE ESCAPES WHILE ON 12-HOUR PASS

HK060336 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Journalist Satur Ocampo, who has been detained for 9 years on rebellion charges, escaped yesterday [5 May] by eluding his six military escorts while attending the National Press Club [NPC] election in Magallanes, Intramuros.

Ocampo was given a 12-hour pass by the military upon the request of NPC President Antonio Nieva. The pass was approved by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. Ocampo had until 10 last night to return to his cell at Camp Bagong Diwa. According to Lieutenant Edmund Cagatyan, who is chief of the escort detail for Ocampo, the detainee escaped by going out the back door after casting his ballot. He was believed to have gone down the NPC building through a fire escape. At the time Ocampo disappeared, a heavily tinted green car was seen speeding away from the back of the NPC building.

The military has immediately spread a dragnet throughout Metro Manila for Ocampo's capture. At Camp Aguinaldo, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile called Ocampo's escape an unfortunate incident. He said the Defense Ministry and the military will not be constrained to act reluctantly in considering similar requests from here on. He said there will be more restrictions in the grant of special passes or temporary releases of rebel detainees from custody.

Enrile Blames NPC Members

HK060501 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile today blamed certain members of the National Press Club [NPC] for allegedly helping newsman detainee Satur Ocampo escape from his six military escorts after voting in the annual NPC elections yesterday. Enrile said Ocampo's disappearance could not have been possible without the help of some NPC members. He did not name names however. The defense chief said a thorough investigation is being conducted by the military on the incident. He spoke during the weekly breakfast conference at the Kapihan ng Maynila [Manila Coffeeshop] this morning at the Manila Hotel.

Ocampo was detained since 1976 for subversion charges. His temporary pass to vote in the NPC elections was authorized by Enrile upon the intercession of NPC President Antonio Nieva. Enrile said the military will now be more reluctant to give temporary passes to political detainees to prevent a recurrence of similar incidents.

COLUMNIST DISCUSSES SOLARZ VISIT, RECEPTION

HK030905 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 20 Apr 85 p 4

["Politics & Politicos" column by Ernesto R. Rodriguez Jr: "Steve Solarz Cannot Be Intimidated Either!"]

[Text] In a previous column, I quoted a NEWSWEEK magazine item which disclosed that Washington is "sufficiently worried" about the communist insurgency in the Philippines "to have leased 18,000 acres on Saipan and Tinian." It seems that, notwithstanding President Marcos's and Defense Minister Enrile's continuing claims that the Armed Forces are in firm control of the insurgency problem and that there is no danger of a communist takeover, the Americans remain skeptical about the Marcos Administration's capability of stemming the tide of rebellion. And simply because both here and abroad, the credibility of the Marcos Administration has long become a kind of standing joke.

It is no wonder then that, while enroute to Washington from the Philippines, the three United States congressmen led by Stephen J. Solarz (Democrat, New York), said the national security in the Western Pacific needs to be bolstered because of a military buildup by the Soviet Union in Vietnam and "uncertainty in the Philippines." The three said they would press for Congress approval of a Compact of Free Association which would retain U.S. defense and foreign policy in the trust territories of the Pacific. The proposed compact would give an estimated \$2.2 billion in U.S. aid over a 5-year period to the Marshalls and the Federated States of Micronesia.

Solarz, who is the powerful head of the U.S. House Foreign Relations Committee's subcommittee on Pacific and Asian Affairs, is reported to have told the press in Honolulu that "if the Philippines takes a turn for the worse, Palau becomes particularly vital." Actually, Palau still has to ratify its agreement with the United States because of a constitutional provision declaring Palau a nuclear-free zone. Solarz feels that the trust territories must be accessible to U.S. nuclear-armed ships and aircraft.

Because of his well known objection to the increase of U.S. military aid to the Philippine Government unless there is a reform in the military, a strengthening of democratic processes and the grant of a fair chance to the opposition in the coming election, Solarz has become a kind of persona non grata to the Marcos Administration. When he was in Manila last week to study recent developments, particularly the local insurgency situation, he was hounded by every form of harassment, all with a view to embarrassing him in public. There was an obvious orchestration of these efforts. While Malacanang itself put on a show of gentility, the demonstrators, obviously hired hands, were noisy and uncivilized. It was plain to outsiders who had really called them to the colors. Remember how my friend Willie Jurado of the Manila International Airport manhandled the Beatles simply because those Liverpool boys had not honored an invitation to Malacanang? And Willie still talks about what he did with pride? Shame on you, Willi.

Well, Solarz is not stupid. And he is not cowed by demonstrations of disagreement with his principles. The 44-year-old Jewish congressman from New York's 13th district, which is the heart of Jewish Brooklyn, has a liberal voting record in Congress and an independent background, who has had no difficulty winning reelection since he was first elected to the House in 1974. He always wins by a 5 to margin over every Republican who dares to run against him. And those who tried to make him unhappy in Manila last week will soon have the devil to pay. Those apologists of Mr Marcos, including the nauseating columnist of an establishment daily, will soon know that Solarz does not intimidate people and he cannot be intimidated too.

Stephen J. Solarz knows that in him the masses of our people have found a friend. A friend who knows what's good for them during their hour of need.

U.S. NAVY REPORTEDLY EXPANDING SUBIC FACILITIES

HK030937 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 22 Apr 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] The roar of construction equipment blends with the giant screams of ship repair machines in the nearby docks. Housing facilities, only meters away, are either being spruced up or torn down to give way to new housing sites. There is hardly a day of rest in this base city of Olongapo, home of the giant Subic Naval Base. But citizens, mostly against the base are not resting either.

"Most citizens against the retention of the U.S. bases believe the Americans have no plan to move out. And their stay may be longer than the expiry of the RP [Republic of the Philippines] - U.S. Military Bases Agreement in 1991," MALAYA correspondent Godo Pineda reported from the base city. Pineda gathered these following data to back up reports the U.S. is expanding, not reducing, its facilities in the U.S. bases:

1. A \$24 million construction work to provide housing facilities for the Navy personnel has started.
2. Renovation of the Main Exchange retail store was recently completed.
3. Reconstruction of the Grande Island pier is almost finished; and,

4. A new barracks is now being used by Navy men stationed in San Miguel island, just off Olongapo City.

Pineda reported roughly 300 new housing sites will be completed soon to augment the 1,307 housing units inside Subic Base proper and 368 in San Miguel island. It was not known how many servicemen will be accommodated in the new units.

Pineda's report followed MALAYA's disclosure on the expansion of the runway at Clark Air Base, one of the biggest U.S. bases outside of the mainland. The Concerned Citizens of Pampanga said the U.S. government intends to retain its bases and is setting the stage for an equipment and facility buildup.

Subic Naval Base is the homeport of the Seventh Fleet which safeguards the vital oil lanes in the Middle East. The security of the oil routes is vital of the U.S. government and its big oil firms.

Clark is a strategic air base and is the base of a big air combat group operating through the whole Pacific region. There are also reports that nuclear warheads have been stored inside Clark in violation of the U.S. -RP bases pact which provides that the Philippine government should be informed before any nuclear weapons are stored at the base.

OPPOSITION'S DIOKNO SAYS COMMUNIST TAKEOVER POSSIBLE

HK030907 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 20 Apr 85 pp 1, 2

[By Marlen Ronquillo]

[Text] The Philippines will go to the communists if events force the people to choose between the Marcos rule and the leftist alternative, a prominent opposition leader warned yesterday. Former Senator Jose W. Diokno told the Bishops-businessmen's Aptil forum the communist takeover would happen after "the extreme polarization" of political forces and the choices left are between Marcos and communism.

Diokno, however, said an alternative government from the genuine political opposition could stave off "the extreme polarization" of the contending forces and the eventual leftist takeover of government. He said the policies of the Marcos administration have been the main reason behind the dramatic upsurge of communism -- and 70 to 75 percent of the members of the New People's Army [NPA] joined not because they have embraced the Marxist ideology but the absence of "social justice."

The absence of social justice and the deep resentment against the Marcos administration will swing the balance in favor of communism, warned Diokno, a street protester and staunch nationalist. He did not specify the events that would lead to the polarization of the political forces and the eventual victory of the left. Diokno and former Huk Supremo Luis Taruc were the main speakers of the BBC's April forum.

Data cited by Diokno in his speech back up the reports on the massive gains of local insurgents under the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and its armed force, the New People's Army. From the initial 88 armed force in 1969, the year the CPP-NPA was established -- its fully-armed guerrilla [force] is now estimated between 12,000 to 15,000, Diokno said.

The U.S. State Department and Pentagon estimated the NPA will be capable of holding the Philippine armed forces to a "strategic stalemate" in five years if no massive support is given by the Americans.

The State Department and Pentagon reported most of the encounters between the NPAs and the government troops were initiated by the former, and the leftist daring has intensified through the years. A spate of American government officials and members of Congress have visited the country mostly to gather data and information on the insurgency problem and find out possible solutions.

Diokno, in his speech also reiterated the political opposition's demand for the legalization of the CPP. Diokno said it is illegal for the government to punish people for their beliefs and a mere adherence to the Marxist ideology is no ground for prosecution. The fear of government officials on the communist ideology "has been a good motivator to get their work done but it is a poor guide to action," Diokno said.

The increasing militarization will not solve the insurgency problem, Diokno said, adding that the implementation of social justice will be the main solution to it. Diokno said there is also a need to repeal all laws on anti-subversion and illegal association.

OPPOSITION MAY RECONCILE WITH MODERATES

HK060614 Hong Kong AFP in English 0550 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Manila, May 6 (AFP) -- The militant Philippine opposition, which formed a new alliance over the weekend, may reconcile with moderate political parties for a poll battle against President Ferdinand Marcos, opposition sources said today.

The new Nationalist Alliance (Bayan), led by groups that boycotted the 1981 presidential poll and the May 1984 general elections, has an option to form its own political party but is pressed for the time since the polls are only a year away, they added.

Bayan's member groups and personalities broke with the moderates in last May's National Assembly elections, which saw a surprise victory for the moderates in a third of the 183 National Assembly seats contested.

Ranking Bayan sources, who asked not to be named because the alliance's newly-elected National Council had yet to declare its final stand on poll participation, said there may not be enough time for Bayan to form a party. The election for executives and legislators of the country's 73 provinces and 1,500 towns and cities is set for May 1986. It is considered a crucial prelude to the presidential poll set for 1987, in which Mr Marcos has vowed to run for reelection.

The sources said a reconciliation with the moderates, who are forming their own alliance, was more feasible than trying to form a party from Bayan's ranks in the time for the 1986 contest. The sources, who were involved in the formation of Bayan this weekend at the suburban Ateneo University campus, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the militants' boycott of last May's polls may give them accreditation problems for the 1986 election.

Bayan's planned party already has a name -- the People's Party -- but the sources said its formation was not taken up at this weekend's congress.

Bayan is led by former Senators Lorenzo Tanada and Jose Diokno, who were elected chairman and president of the alliance yesterday as expected. Congress delegates also picked 30 other members of the alliance's executive committee.

Spokesmen of the still-unnamed moderate alliance, whose leaders include Salvador Laurel and Corazon Aquino, widow of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino, could not be reached for comment on the prospects of reconciliation.

Moderates and militants alike have dropped hints of possible reconciliation after their bitter split in last May's election.

Butz Aquino, who joined the militants after the August 21, 1983 murder of his brother Benigno at Manila Airport, was elected a member of the Bayan Executive Committee. Also elected at large or picked by consensus by members of their sectors were militant leaders of organized labor, students, teachers, peasants, churchmen, women, the urban poor and others.

OPPOSITION LEADER ANNOUNCES UNIDO CONVENTION

HK031619 Hong Kong AFP in English 1308 GMT 3 May 85

[Excerpts] Manila, May 3 (AFP) -- The Philippines' largest opposition group is to meet next month to nominate candidates for the 1987 presidential race, it was announced here today.

Former Senator Salvador Laurel is expected to be the nominee for the presidential candidacy, authoritative sources said.

Mr. Laurel told the Rotary Club of Manila today that the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido) which he heads would hold its national convention on June 12 to select nominees to run for president and vice-president. Unido sources told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that Mr. Laurel was the coalition's parties and two national parties.

However, Mr. Laurel said the Unido slate would still compete with the nominees of the five biggest opposition groupings in the country according to an agreement reached by the two largest opposition blocs last month.

The National Unification Committee (NUC), which includes political parties led by Unido, and the Convenor Group (CG) which includes parties as well as militant mass organizations, had been bitterly divided on the method of choosing a single nominee. They have at least 12 candidates between them.

Asked if he thought he would be the Unido candidate, Mr. Laurel said, "right now it's such a fluid situation... so it's premature for me to answer that question." "I will abide by the decision of the (group) that has been authorized to conduct the nomination."

Mr. Laurel also told the Rotary Club that if the opposition came to power it would grant amnesty to all New People's Army (NPA) rebels and hold ceasefire talks with communist leaders to restore peace and order in the Philippines. This was the only solution to the growing insurgency currently threatening to engulf this country, he added.

He blamed the country's current economic and insurgency problems on "the dictatorship that has been foisted upon us by the unwanted regime of President Ferdinand Marcos."

Mr. Laurel claimed that only 10 per cent of the NPA were "hardcore communists." "The way to solve that in my opinion is to offer them a legalization of the Communist Party. We will legalize the Communist Party in the same way that it is legalized all over the world, in all true democratic countries," he said.

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